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THE ECONOMIC
IMPORTANCE OF TIMBER
IN THE
UNITED STATES



MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION 941

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

Forest Service

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The Economic Importance of Timber in the United States

by

Dwight Hair, Research Forester,
Division of Forest Economics
and Marketing Research

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PREFACE

This report presents estimates of the value added and employment in timber-based activities in the United States in 1958 and 1954. Data are also presented showing the value of stumpage cut; the value of logs and related products harvested; the value of shipments from timber-based primary and secondary manufacturing industries; the value of construction; freight revenues from shipments of timber products; and wholesale and retail sales of timber products.

The estimates in this report are based upon data contained in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures, the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Business, and various surveys conducted by the Forest Service and other agencies. Detailed information on sources and procedures followed in computing estimates is presented in footnotes to the tables.

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INTRODUCTION

Two widely accepted measures of the Nation's economic activity are gross national product and employment. The general acceptance of these measures suggests that the economic importance of timber can be appraised in a meaningful way by estimating the amount of gross national product and employment originating in timber-based economic activities, i.e., in

1. Forest management.--All activities involved in protecting and managing forest lands for the production of timber and related products.
2. Harvesting.--All activities involved in harvesting and transporting logs and related products from forests to local points of delivery.
3. Primary manufacturing.--All activities involved in the manufacture of logs and related products into lumber, veneer, plywood, paper, turpentine, rosin, and other products.
4. Secondary manufacturing.--All activities involved in the re-manufacture of lumber, plywood, paper, and other products into finished goods such as furniture, containers, toys, and wearing apparel.
5. Construction.--All activities involved in the fabrication of lumber, plywood, and other products into buildings and other fixed structures.
6. Transportation and marketing.--All activities involved in the transportation of logs and related products from local points of delivery to manufacturing plants or consumers, transportation of primary and secondary products from points of manufacture to final consumers, and the marketing of these products through wholesale and retail channels.

The economic measure of value added was used in estimating the portion of gross national product originating in each of these activities. Conceptually, value added is the difference between the cost of goods purchased by an enterprise and the value of the products it sells. It represents the amount available for payment of wages and salaries; interest; profits; property, excise,

profit, and sales taxes; and depreciation and depletion charges.

All of the values added and the employment in forest management and harvesting activities, as defined in this report, were considered to be timber based and thus were attributed to timber. However, in the enterprises engaged in manufacturing, fabrication, construction, transportation, and trade where both timber and nontimber materials were used or handled, only portions of the total value added and the employment were attributed to timber. For these enterprises estimates of both "total value added and total employment" and of "value added and employment attributed to timber" are presented. The sum of the values added and employment attributed to timber is considered to represent that part of the gross national product and national employment originating in timber-based economic activities.

In the manufacturing industries data on value added and employment were derived from the Censuses of Manufactures published by the Bureau of the Census. Value added in manufacturing is defined by the Bureau of the Census as follows:

... the measure (value added by manufacture) was obtained by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies and containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered....

In these manufacturing industries it was assumed that estimates of the value added and employment attributed to timber could be derived by using the ratios between the cost of timber products as a raw material and the total cost of all raw materials that were incorporated in some way in the final product. For example, in the wood household furniture industry--where lumber, plywood, veneer, and related wood products accounted for about 70 percent of the total cost of the materials used in the manufacture of the furniture--70 percent of the total value added and employment was attributed to timber. The remaining 30 percent of the total value added and employment was attributed to the metals, plastics, textiles, and similar nonwood materials used by the industry in making final products.

Costs of fuels, electric energy, containers, and related products used in manufacture but not incorporated into final products were not included in the calculations of these proportions because they were the final products of other industries. In many, although not in all instances, costs of these items were relatively small, and their inclusion would not have significantly changed the estimates of value added and employment attributed to timber.

In certain secondary industries an allowance was made for the nontimber raw materials that were used in earlier processing stages. For example, in the paper-converting industries only 85 percent of the cost of paper and paperboard consumed was used in the allocation of value added and employment. The other 15 percent of the cost of paper and paperboard consumed was considered to be allocable to straw, cotton, bagasse, clay, or other nontimber materials used in paper and paperboard in the earlier processing stages.

In some manufacturing industries detailed information on value of materials consumed was not available. In these cases the estimates of value added and employment attributed to timber were based on values or quantities of goods produced. In the dresses industry, for example, where rayon and acetate dresses accounted for about 25 percent of the dresses produced, 25 percent of the value added and employment was attributed to timber.

The estimates of value added and employment attributed to timber were computed for all primary and secondary manufacturing industries where timber products represented more than 2.5 percent of the total cost of materials used or handled. In numerous other manufacturing industries, where the cost of timber products consumed was less than 2.5 percent, no separate industry estimates of value added or employment were computed nor was an attempt made to show value of products. However, estimates of the aggregate value added and employment attributed to timber in such industries were made. These were

based upon (1) the estimated volume of timber consumed in these industries, and (2) ratios of value added and employment attributed to timber, per unit of wood consumed, in the industries in which timber composed more than 2.5 percent of materials cost.

In the construction, transportation, and trade industries, there are no published data on value added. Estimates of total value added in these industries were therefore derived from the limited data available on costs of materials consumed and values of products or services produced, or computed by multiplying estimates of average value added per employee (based partly on fragmentary data and partly on judgment) by total reported or estimated employment. Estimates of the value added and employment attributed to timber in the construction industry were derived by multiplying estimates of total value added and employment by the ratio between the cost of timber products such as lumber, plywood, and building board and the total cost of all materials used in construction. In the transportation and trade industries the estimates of value added and employment attributed to timber were derived by multiplying estimates of total value added and employment by the ratios between freight revenue from timber products and total freight revenue and sales of timber products and total sales, respectively.

The estimates shown in this report are not of equal reliability. The most accurate are the national estimates for forest management, harvesting, and manufacturing activities. The estimates for construction, transportation, and trade are somewhat less accurate because of some gaps in the data on employment and the indirect method used in computing value added. The regional and State estimates were made in part on a judgment basis and are subject to a considerable margin of error. Despite these limitations, it is believed the estimates presented will provide a more complete understanding of the importance of timber and timber-based activities in the Nation's economy.

SUMMARY TABLE.--Estimated value of product or service, total value added and employment, and value added and employment attributed to timber, in timber-based economic activities in the United States, 1953 and 1954

Kind of timber-based economic activity	1953				1954			
	Value of product or service		Employment		Value added		Employment	
	Total	Attributed to timber	Total	Attributed to timber	Total	Attributed to timber	Total	Attributed to timber
Forest management.....	Million dollars 1 998	Million dollars 998	Thousand employees 82	Thousand employees 82	Million dollars 1,043	Million dollars 1,043	Thousand employees 73	Thousand employees 73
Harvesting.....	2 2,661	1,509	342	342	2 2,734	1,564	436	436
Primary manufacturing:								
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3 3,583	1,145	252	239	3 3,804	1,240	298	283
Veneer and plywood plants.....	3 884	375	56	51	3 636	285	49	44
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	4 5,484	2,724	218	185	4 4,226	1,883	210	179
All other.....	3 272	121	15	14	3 201	91	14	13
Total.....	10,223	4,365	541	489	8,867	3,897	571	519
Secondary manufacturing:								
Millwork and prefabricated wood products.....	3 1,372	410	76	58	3 1,168	496	85	63
Wooden containers.....	3 429	184	40	33	3 451	199	51	40
Furniture.....	3 4,379	820	330	134	3 3,529	1,808	320	130
Paper and paperboard products.....	3 7,189	2,917	332	229	3 5,483	2,292	314	221
Fibers, plastics, and textiles.....	---	7,139	1,226	240	---	6,747	1,332	272
All other.....	---	---	---	99	---	---	---	101
Total.....	---	5,446	---	793	---	4,718	---	827
Construction.....	66,786	38,050	4,200	840	53,900	30,300	4,000	800
Transportation and marketing of timber products:								
Transportation.....	5 2,000	1,692	192	192	5 1,600	1,404	197	197
Wholesale trade.....	6 17,100	1,357	189	189	6 14,050	1,087	168	168
Retail trade.....	6 8,000	2,287	395	395	6 6,800	2,091	381	381
Total.....	---	5,336	776	776	---	4,582	746	746
Total, all kinds.....	---	24,755	---	3,322	---	21,436	---	3,401

1 Value of stumpage cut.
2 Value of logs and related products harvested.
3 Value of shipments.
4 Value of shipments from paper and paperboard mills plus the value of shipments of special alpha and dissolving woodpulp from pulp mills.
5 Estimated freight revenue from the transportation of timber products.
6 Estimated sales of timber products.

NOTE: See footnotes to detailed tables for sources and methods used in making estimates.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Estimates of the value of timber products produced or services rendered, values added, and employment in forest management, harvesting, primary manufacturing, secondary manufacturing, construction, and transportation and marketing are shown in the summary table on page 3.

The stumpage value of the timber cut in 1958 was about \$1 billion. The round products harvested from this stumpage, along with related products such as Christmas trees and pine gum, were valued at \$2.7 billion at local points of delivery. This equaled about 14 percent of the value of all farm crops harvested, was about equal to the value of the wheat harvested, and was about 40 percent greater than the value of the cotton harvested. Corn was the only farm crop which substantially exceeded timber products in terms of local market value.

The value of shipments from primary manufacturing industries (sawmills and planing mills; veneer and plywood plants; paper and paperboard mills; and other primary manufacturing plants such as cooperage stock mills, excelsior mills, and wood distillation plants) amounted to \$10.1 billion in 1958. Shipments from selected secondary manufacturing industries (paper and paperboard, furniture, millwork, prefabricated wood products, and wooden container industries) amounted to \$13.4 billion.

In the field of construction the total value of the products produced as measured by expenditures was \$66.8 billion in 1958. This included \$49.0 billion for new construction and \$17.8 billion for maintenance and repair.

Freight revenues from the transportation of timber products amounted to \$2.0 billion in 1958. Wholesale and retail sales of timber products amounted to \$17.1 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively.

The net contribution to the gross national product of the enterprises included in this report is shown in terms of value added, i.e., the difference between the cost of goods purchased by an enterprise and the value of the products sold. All of the values added in the enterprises engaged in forest management and harvesting activities were considered to be timber based and thus were

attributed to timber. However, in the enterprises engaged in manufacturing, fabrication, transportation and trade, where both timber and nontimber materials were used or handled, only part of the total value added originated in timber-based activities and was attributed to timber.

In 1958 the total value added (and the value added attributed to timber) in forest management and in harvesting activities amounted to \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively.

In the primary manufacturing industries the total value added in 1958 amounted to \$4.4 billion. About 88 percent of this total, or \$3.9 billion, was attributed to timber. Of the value added attributed to timber, about 60 percent originated in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills; 28 percent in sawmills and planing mills; 9 percent in veneer and plywood plants; and 3 percent in other primary manufacturing enterprises.

The total value added in secondary manufacturing industries included in this report amounted to \$13.0 billion in 1958. Because the enterprises classified in these industries based a substantial part of their operations on nontimber materials only a relatively small part of total value added was attributed to timber. This (value added attributed to timber) amounted to \$5.4 billion in 1958. About 37 percent of this total originated in the paper and paperboard products industry. An additional 27 percent was added in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry--mostly in enterprises engaged in throwing, spinning, and weaving rayon and in the manufacture of rayon wearing apparel, such as dresses and blouses. The rest of the value added attributed to timber in secondary manufacturing was distributed as follows: 15 percent in the furniture industry, 7 percent in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, 3 percent in the wooden containers industry, and 11 percent in all other secondary manufacturing industries.

In the construction industry total value added in 1958 amounted to \$38.1 billion. About 20 percent of this, or \$7.6 billion, was attributed to timber.

The total value added in transportation and marketing in 1958 amounted to \$92.8 billion. About 5.7 percent of this total, or \$5.3 billion, was attributed to timber. Of this, \$1.7 billion was added in transportation, \$1.3 billion in wholesale trade, and \$2.3 billion in retail trade.

The sum of the values added in all kinds of timber-based economic activities amounted to about \$25 billion in 1958. This represented 5.6 percent of the Nation's gross national product--the market value of all goods and services produced. This means that about \$1 out of every \$18 of gross national product originated in some kind of timber-based economic activity.

Of the total value added attributed to timber in 1958 about 4 percent was added in forest management. An additional 6 percent was added in harvesting, 16 percent in primary manufacturing, 22 percent in secondary manufacturing, 31 percent in construction, and 21 percent in transportation and marketing.

Looked at in another way these data show that in 1958 timber increased in value nearly 25 times between the stump and delivery of finished products to final consumers. On the average, to each \$1 worth of stumpage cut another \$1.50 was added

in harvesting, \$3.85 in primary manufacturing, \$5.45 in secondary manufacturing, \$7.60 in construction, and \$5.35 in transportation and marketing.

Employment attributed to timber in all timber-based industries amounted to the equivalent of 3.3 million people in 1958. This represented more than 5 percent of total civilian employment in the United States and meant that about 1 person out of every 20 employed was engaged in some kind of timber-based economic activity.

About 3 percent of the employment attributed to timber in 1958 was in forest management. Another 10 percent was in harvesting. The employment in other activities was distributed as follows: 15 percent in primary manufacturing, 24 percent in secondary manufacturing, 25 percent in construction, and 23 percent in transportation and marketing.

These data on employment attributed to timber show that for each worker employed in forest management another 4 were employed in harvesting and 6 more in primary manufacturing. An additional 30 were employed in timber-based secondary manufacturing, construction, and transportation and marketing activities.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

In this report forest management has been defined as the process of protecting and managing forest lands for the production of timber and related products. It includes such activities as the protection of forests from fire (fig. 1), insects, diseases, and other destructive agents; tree planting; timber stand improvement; the making of timber sales; and related research activities.

In the last few decades the forest management programs of public agencies, forest industries, and many private landowners have expanded rapidly. As a result most of the timber now cut represents in some degree the product of management.

10.0 billion cubic feet of timber cut in 1958

In 1958 the volume of timber cut from domestic forests amounted to 10.0 billion

cubic feet, about 4 percent below the 10.4 billion cubic feet produced in 1954 (table 1).

About 46 percent of the timber cut in 1958 came from forests in the South, another 39 percent came from the Pacific coast and other western States, and 15 percent from the North (fig. 2). The distribution was slightly different in 1954 when about 48 percent of the cut came from the South, 37 percent from the West, and 15 percent from the North. The increase in cut in the West between 1954 and 1958 was a continuation of a trend that has been going on during the last few decades as the Nation's softwood lumber and veneer industries came to depend to an increasing extent upon western old-growth softwood forests.



F-464491

Figure 1.--The equivalent of 82 thousand people were employed in fighting fires and other forest management activities in 1958.

The stumpage cut in 1958 valued at almost \$1 billion

The stumpage value of the timber cut in 1958 was nearly \$1 billion--about the same as the value of cut in 1954 (table 1). In both years the western States accounted for slightly more than half of the value of cut, the southern States two fifths, and the northern States and Rocky Mountain States the remainder. This distribution was somewhat different from that of the volume of timber products cut because of differences in timber quality and stumpage prices among regions. Most of the timber produced in the Pacific Coast States, for example, was relatively high quality, old-growth, softwood sawtimber. In contrast, the timber harvested in the East was almost all second-growth and included a substantial volume of comparatively small, low-quality and low-priced timber.

It was assumed that the value of stumpage cut equaled the total value added, and the value added attributed to timber, in forest management activities. There were some

costs for intermediate products used in the management of forests, such as the costs for fuels and supplies used in planting, timber stand improvement, or control of insect attacks, which theoretically should have been deducted from the value of stumpage cut in deriving estimates of value added. However, the available data indicate that these intermediate product costs were not significant in comparison to the value of the stumpage cut and no deductions were made.

82 thousand people employed in forest management in 1958

The equivalent of some 82 thousand people (including the time worked by part-time employees and forest owners) were employed in forest management activities in 1958 (table 2). Professional foresters accounted for 13 percent of this employment; and engineers, clerks, firefighters, road construction crews, and other workers 67 percent (fig. 3). The remaining employment, about 20 percent of the total, was

Nearly half of the timber cut comes from the south

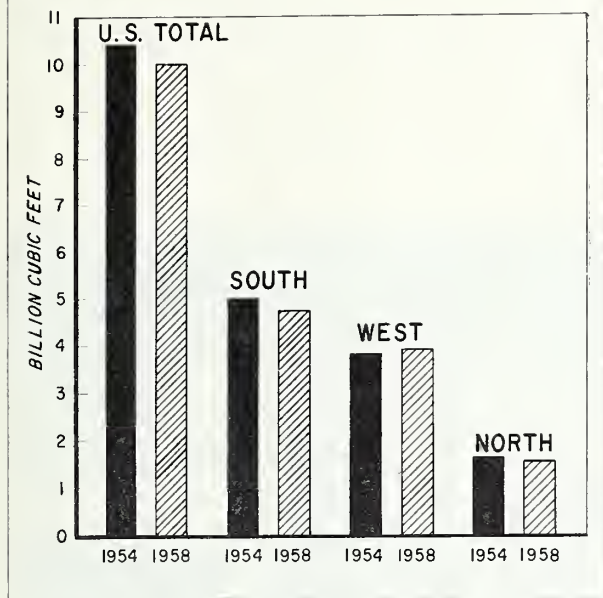


Figure 2

Foresters accounted for 13% of the employment in forest management in 1958

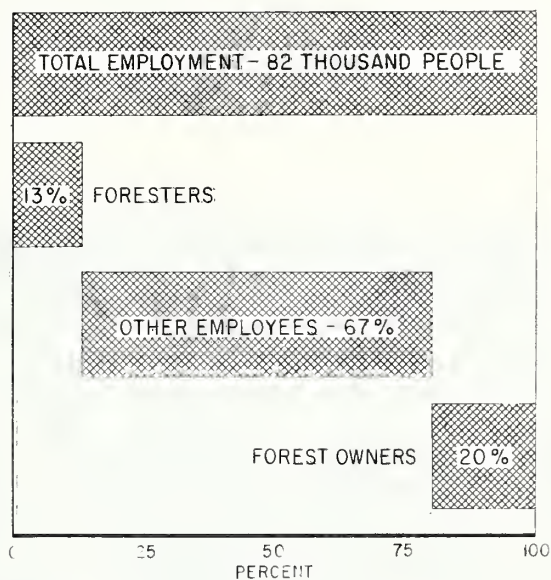


Figure 3

the estimated time spent by some of the 4.5 million small private forest owners in fire protection, negotiation of timber sales, or other forest management activities.

Between 1954 and 1958 employment in management rose by the equivalent of about 10 thousand people. Most of this increase was in public agencies and forest products industries. In both years about 55 percent of the total employment in forest management was in Federal, State, and local government agencies and roughly 25 percent in forest products industries.

A quarter of the employment in management in the Pacific Coast States

In both 1958 and 1954 about a quarter of the employment in forest management was in the Pacific Coast States (table 3). Another two thirds was in the eastern States, with the greatest concentration in the North Central, Southeast, and South Central regions. The remaining employ-

ment, about a tenth of the total, was in the Mountain Region.

As indicated in the following tabulation, there was considerable variation among sections and regions in management intensity as measured by the average acreage of commercial forest land per employee.

Section and region	Average acreage of commercial forest land per employee in 1958	
	Foresters (acres)	All employees (acres)
Northeast	59,700	6,250
North Central	59,800	6,800
North	59,750	6,550
Southeast	72,300	7,750
South Central	76,250	7,700
South	74,300	7,700
Mountain	24,700	5,150
Pacific	18,700	3,050
West	21,050	3,750
United States	44,250	5,900

The comparatively small acreage per employee in the West was largely attributed to the relatively intensive management of public and industrial ownerships, most of which were under management, and special needs for fire protection, particularly in California. The comparatively large acreage per employee in the East mainly reflected the preponderance of small private ownerships that received little management.

Averages shown in this tabulation include the time worked by administrators, researchers, clerks, and other workers who are considered to participate indirectly in management. Acreage per employee would be considerably larger if it included only the employment involved in direct "on-the-ground" management.

HARVESTING



F-475192

Figure 4.--\$2.7 billion worth of logs and related products were harvested in 1958.

Harvesting includes felling trees and cutting them into logs, the cutting or collection of miscellaneous products such as Christmas trees, pine gum, and stumps, and the delivery of these products to local delivery points such as rail yards, barge landings, and processing plants.

Saw logs accounted for about half of the timber harvested in 1958

In 1958 about 5.2 billion cubic feet of saw logs, 2.1 billion cubic feet of pulpwood, 0.6 billion cubic feet of veneer logs, and 2.2 billion cubic feet of "other products,"

such as fuelwood, cooperage logs, poles and piling, and fence posts, were cut from domestic forests (table 4, fig. 5). In addition some 611 thousand barrels of pine gum, 1.2 billion tons of pine stumps, and 31 million Christmas trees were harvested.

The output of saw logs in 1958 was about 9 percent below the 5.7 billion cubic feet harvested in 1954. The harvest of "other" timber products, pine gum, and pine stumps was also down from 1954. The production of pulpwood and veneer logs, however, was up about 11 and 27 percent, respectively.

Nearly three quarters of the veneer logs and three fifths of the saw logs produced in 1958 were cut in the West. The forests of the South were the source of about two thirds of the pulpwood and other round products harvested, and all of the pine gum and stumps. When all round timber products were combined, the South led the other sections of the country, accounting for 46 percent of the total harvest. The West accounted for another 39 percent of the total and the North the remaining 15 percent.

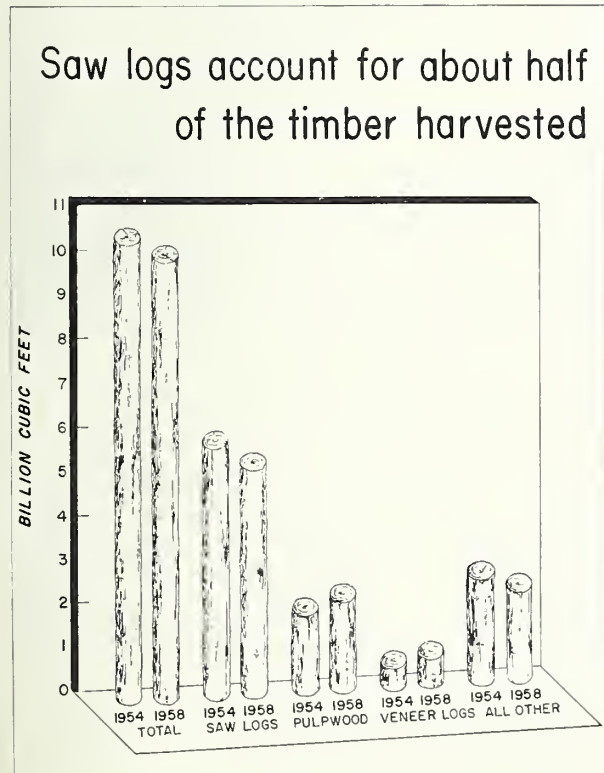


Figure 5

Timber products harvested in 1958 worth \$2.7 billion

The total value of the logs and related products harvested from domestic forests in 1958 amounted to an estimated \$2.7 billion (table 5). This was about the same as in 1954, largely because the decline in output of timber between 1954 and 1958 was offset by higher prices for logs and other products.

In 1958 saw logs accounted for 52 percent of the total value of the timber harvested; pulpwood 17 percent; veneer logs 11 percent; and "other products," such as fuelwood, poles, piling, pine gum, and stumps, the remaining 20 percent. Because of changes in output and in the relative value of the products produced, this percentage distribution was somewhat different in 1954 (table 5).

In both 1958 and 1954 the West led the other sections of the country in terms of the value of products harvested. The South was next in order of importance.

Timber is one of the Nation's most important agricultural crops

In terms of value, logs and related products rank as one of the Nation's most important agricultural crops. In 1958 the value of the timber products harvested was equal to 14 percent of the value of all farm crops harvested¹, was about equal to the value of the wheat harvested, and was 40 percent greater than the value of the cotton harvested (table 6, fig. 6). Corn was the only farm crop that exceeded timber in harvest value.

Timber was of even greater relative importance in some States. In Oregon, for example, the value of the timber products harvested was more than 2½ times the value of all farm crops harvested. In many other States, such as Georgia, Washington, New Hampshire, and Alabama, it was greater than the value of the most important farm crop.

¹Value of timber products harvested is comparable to value of farm crops harvested as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Bureau of the Census. Both were computed by multiplying the volume of products harvested by local market prices and thus represent values at local points of delivery.

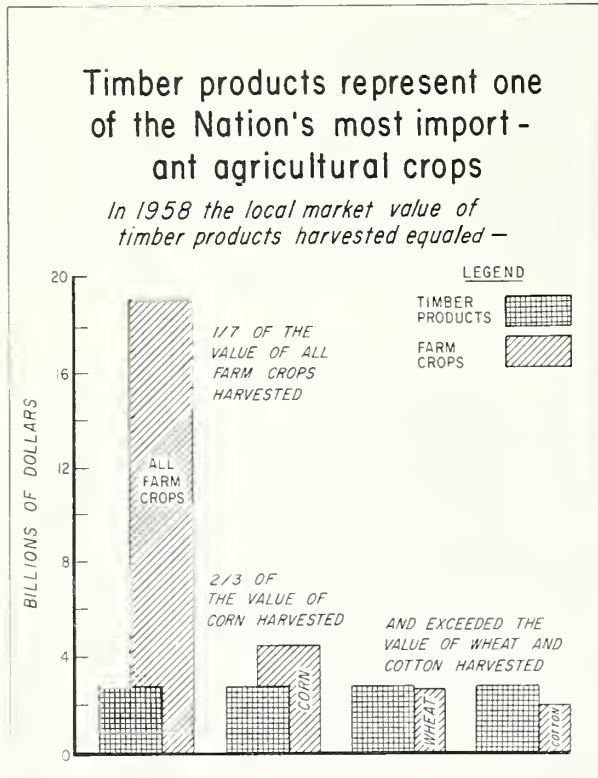


Figure 6

Value added in timber harvesting amounted to \$1.5 billion in 1958

Part of the value of the timber and related products harvested represented the cost of stumpage and of intermediate products such as fuels and wire rope used in harvesting. When these costs were deducted from the total value of the timber harvested, the value added in harvesting (and the value added attributed to timber) amounted to an estimated \$1.5 billion in 1958, and \$1.6 billion in 1954 (table 7).

In 1958 about 42 percent of the value added in harvesting (and the value added attributed to timber) was in the West, 40 percent in the South, and 18 percent in the North--a somewhat different distribution from the value of products harvested. Most of this difference was caused by variations in average annual wages and in capital charges.

341 thousand people employed in harvesting in 1958

In 1958 and 1954 the equivalent of 341 thousand and 436 thousand people, respectively, were employed in timber harvesting

activities (table 8). Because of the differences in coverage, these estimates substantially exceeded the estimates of employment in the "logging camps and logging contractors" industry reported by the Bureau of the Census in the Census of Manufactures.

The Census estimates for "logging camps and logging contractors" included only the employees of independent loggers and contractors and excluded the logging employees of primary manufacturing enterprises such as sawmills and pulp mills; the employees of independent contractors engaged in trucking, towing, booming, or driving timber who performed no cutting operations; farmers and other part-time self-employed loggers; and workers engaged in harvesting pine gum and stumps. The Forest Service estimates, on the other hand, were derived by multiplying average regional productivity factors by the output of timber products in each region (see footnotes to table 8) and thus include all employment in harvesting.

Estimated employment in harvesting in 1958 was some 22 percent below the 436 thousand employed in 1954. This decline was due partly to the drop in the volume of timber harvested and partly to an increase in labor productivity which came about from more widespread use of chainsaws and other mechanical logging and handling equipment. Changes in mechanization have apparently been particularly rapid in the South where, according to Southern Pine Association statistics, output per man hour in logging and log transportation has increased at an average annual rate of 5.5 percent in recent years.

37 percent of the people employed in harvesting engaged in logging saw logs

About 37 percent of the 341 thousand people employed in harvesting in 1958 were engaged in producing saw logs (table 8). Another 21 percent were engaged in logging pulpwood, 5 percent in logging veneer logs, and 37 percent in harvesting other products. These proportions were roughly the same in 1954.

As illustrated in figure 7, about 57 percent of the people employed in harvesting in 1958 were working in the South, 22 percent in the North, and 21 percent in the West, mostly in the Pacific Region (tables 8 and 9). This distribution reflected

Nearly three fifths of the employment in timber harvesting was in the south in 1958

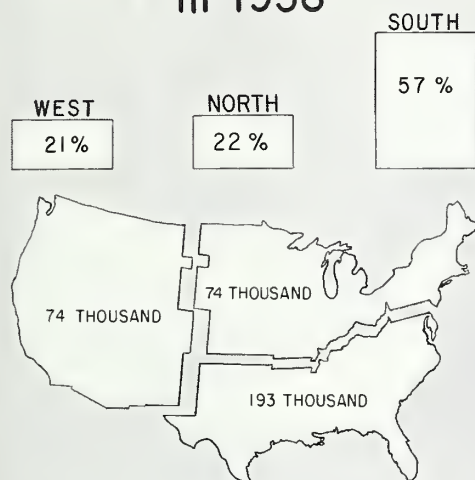


Figure 7

the volume of products harvested and labor productivity. As shown in the footnotes to table 8, productivity measured in output of saw logs per man-year of employment in logging was about 2 times higher in the West than in the East. This was partly due to more mechanization in the logging industry in the West. Logging also tended to be more efficient in that section because of the relatively bigger scale of most operations and the fact that most of the cutting was in stands with larger trees and higher average volumes per acre.

Georgia, with about 31 thousand people employed in 1958, was the leading State in harvesting employment (table 9). This was in part the result of a concentration of pine gum production in that State. Oregon, because of the relatively large timber output, ranked next in order of importance.

It was estimated that in 1954 fallers and buckers composed about a third of the workers in harvesting; equipment operators, such as truck and tractor drivers, made up another third (table 10). The remainder of the employment was divided among a wide assortment of occupations ranging from professional foresters and engineers, to cooks, saw filers, and laborers.

PRIMARY MANUFACTURING

Some of the products harvested, such as fuelwood, mine timbers and Christmas trees, are ready for use by final consumers. Most products, however, such as saw logs, veneer logs, and pulpwood are manufactured into lumber, plywood, wood pulp, and other similar items.

This primary manufacturing is carried on in a group of enterprises that have been classified in this report as the sawmill and planing mill industry; the veneer and plywood industry; the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry; and "all other"--a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores.²

Lumber, softwood plywood, wood pulp, and paper and paperboard are the major products of primary manufacturing industries

The major products of the primary manufacturing industries in 1958 included 33.4 billion board feet of lumber, 6.5 billion square feet (3/8-inch basis) of softwood plywood, 21.8 million tons of wood pulp, and 30.8 million tons of paper and paperboard (table 11). In addition, these industries produced about 10 billion square feet (surface measure) of hardwood veneer, 1.9 million drums (520 pounds) of rosin, 608 thousand barrels (50 gallons) of turpentine, 232 thousand tons of charcoal, and numerous other products.

Lumber production in 1958 was about 8 percent below the 36.4 billion board feet produced in 1954. Hardwood veneer, other

² A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B, p. 83.



F-464408

Figure 8.--In 1958 products valued at \$10.1 billion were shipped from primary manufacturing enterprises such as sawmills, plywood plants, and paper mills.

timber products, and rosin and turpentine also showed some decline. The output of softwood plywood, however, was about 63 percent above 1954 and wood pulp and paperboard production exceeded 1954 levels by 19 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

The geographical distribution of production varied with individual products. In 1958 nearly all of the softwood plywood and about 60 percent of the lumber was produced in the West--mostly in Oregon, Washington, and California. On the other hand, all of the naval stores and about 60 percent of the wood pulp was produced in the South, and about half of the paper and paperboard and a third of the hardwood veneer was produced in the North.

\$10.1 billion worth of products shipped from primary manufacturing industries in 1958

The total value of shipments from the primary manufacturing industries in 1958

amounted to \$10.1 billion (table 12). This was about 16 percent higher than the \$8.7 billion shipped in 1954. The increase partly reflected a rise in the general level of prices and partly a rise in the physical volume of shipments of products such as plywood and paper and paperboard.

These estimates of value of shipments include some double counting, because products of one enterprise or industry were shipped as raw material to another. For example, the value of lumber shipped from a sawmill to a planing mill was counted twice, once as a shipment from the sawmill and once as a shipment from the planing mill.

Paper and paperboard mills accounted for over half of shipments from primary manufacturing industries

In 1958 a little over half of the value of shipments from primary manufacturing

industries originated in paper and paperboard mills (fig. 9, table 12). Another 36 percent came from sawmills and planing mills; 9 percent from veneer and plywood plants; and 3 percent from other kinds of primary manufacturing enterprises, such as cooperage stock mills, excelsior mills, and wood distillation plants.

As illustrated in figure 9 the value of shipments from sawmills and planing mills decreased between 1954 and 1958 in response to the temporary decline in the demand for lumber that occurred in 1957-58. In contrast the value of shipments from veneer and plywood plants and paper and paperboard mills rose 39 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Part of the increase in the value of shipments from paper and paperboard mills was caused by an increase in prices. Plywood prices fell, however, and thus the rise in value of shipments resulted from a rise in the volumes of veneer and plywood shipped.

Since primary manufacturing industries tend to be located near the source of raw

material, the distribution of value of shipments from each industry by section was about the same as for timber cut for saw logs, veneer logs, etc. (tables 12 and 13). The only important exception to this general rule was in paper and paperboard mills where about 56 percent of the total value of shipments originated in the North--a much larger proportion than that section's cut of pulpwood. This reflected the fact that the paper and paperboard mills in that area produce relatively high-value products and obtain a substantial part of their pulpwood and pulp requirements from other areas.

In both 1954 and 1958 about 30 percent of the total value of shipments originated in the West--largely in the Pacific Region (table 13). The remainder was rather evenly divided among the regions in the East. In 1958, for example, shipments from each eastern region--the Northeast, North Central, Southeast, and South Central--amounted to \$1.8 billion and accounted for about 18 percent of total shipments.

Value added in the primary manufacturing industries amounted to \$4.4 billion in 1958

Part of the value of shipments from the primary manufacturing industries represented the cost of stumps, logs, fuels, chemicals, and other intermediate products purchased from other sectors of the economy. When these costs were deducted from the value of shipments, the value added in primary manufacturing amounted to an estimated \$4.4 billion in 1958 and \$3.9 billion in 1954 (tables 14 and 15).

As shown in the footnotes to table 14, these estimates of value added were somewhat lower than those reported by the Bureau of the Census in its Censuses of Manufactures. In 1958 the Bureau of the Census reported \$4.6 billion of value added--about \$0.2 billion more than the Forest Service estimate. This resulted from differences in coverage. The Bureau of the Census included in its estimates of value added in the primary manufacturing industries the value added in logging camps operated by these industries. In the Forest Service estimates the estimated value added in these logging operations was subtracted from the value added reported by Census (see footnotes to table 14). The value added in sawmills and planing mills

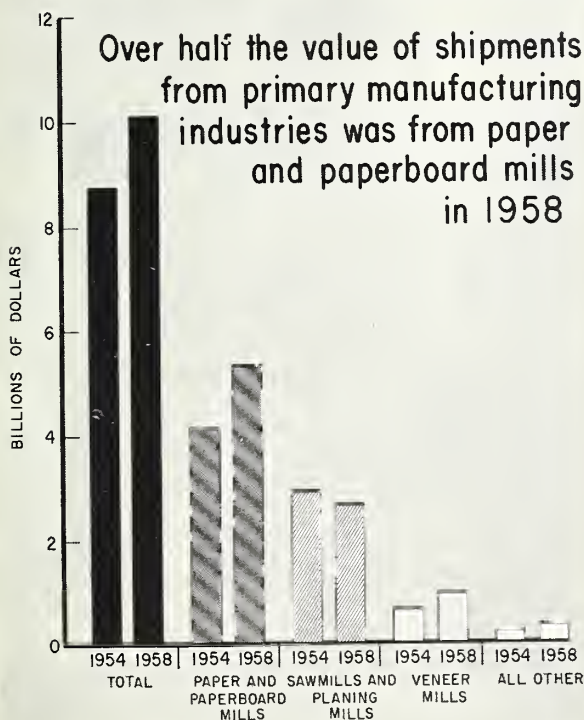


Figure 9

in the East, as reported by Census, was also adjusted to include the value added in several thousand small sawmills that were not included in the Census surveys (see footnotes to table 14).

Value added attributed to timber in primary manufacturing in 1958 amounted to \$3.9 billion

The enterprises classified in the primary manufacturing industries based most of their manufacturing operations on timber products. For example, these products composed about 95 percent of the cost of materials consumed in the sawmill and planing mill industry, and nontimber materials 5 percent. In the veneer and plywood industry, and the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry, timber products accounted for about 90 percent and 85 percent, respectively, of the cost of materials consumed.

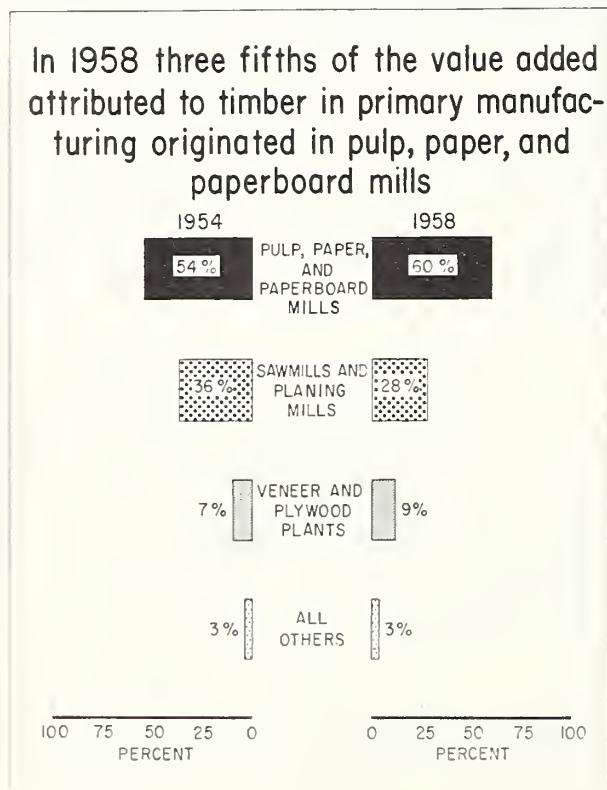


Figure 10

By assuming that the value added in the primary manufacturing industries could be allocated in proportion to the cost of various materials consumed, the value added attributed to timber was estimated at \$3.9 billion in 1958 and \$3.5 billion in 1954 (table 16).

In 1958 about 60 percent of the value added attributed to timber originated in the pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (fig. 10). Another 28 percent originated in sawmills and planing mills, 9 percent in veneer and plywood plants, and 3 percent in other primary manufacturing enterprises. As shown in figure 10, this distribution was somewhat different from that of 1954. Most of the difference resulted from the decline in lumber production and the rise in output of softwood plywood, wood pulp, and paper and paperboard which occurred in the 1954-58 period.

About a quarter of the value added attributed to timber in the manufacturing industries in 1958 and 1954 originated in the West, largely in the Pacific Region (table 17). The remainder was about equally divided between the North and South, with each section accounting for about 37 percent of the total in 1958.

Value added attributed to timber per cubic foot of wood consumed highest in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills

As indicated in the following tabulation, the value added attributed to timber per cubic foot of wood consumed in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry was over five times the average in the sawmill and planing mill industry and more than twice the average in the veneer and plywood industry. Most of this variation resulted from differences in the degree of processing and in value of products manufactured.

Industry	Value added attributed to timber per cubic foot of wood consumed, 1958 ¹
Sawmills and planing mills	(dollars) 0.20
Veneer and plywood plants	.55
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.10

¹ Estimates computed by dividing value added attributed to timber in each industry by the volume of wood consumed.

541 thousand people employed in the primary manufacturing industries in 1958

In 1958 about 541 thousand people were employed in the primary manufacturing industries (tables 18 and 19). This was nearly 6 percent below the 571 thousand employed in 1954. All of this decline was in the sawmill and planing mill industry.

Part of the drop in employment in sawmills and planing mills was caused by the decrease in lumber production discussed above. Part of it also came about as the result of increased productivity. According to Southern Pine Association statistics, the number of man-hours required to produce a thousand board feet of lumber in large Southern sawmills has been falling at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent since 1947. Average gains in productivity in the industry have probably been still greater because thousands of small sawmills, many of which use relatively large amounts of manpower per unit of output, have dropped out. Since 1953, for example, roughly 20 thousand such mills have stopped production.

Data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that the labor requirements per unit of output in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry have also been decreasing--falling by nearly 3 percent per year since 1947. Substantial decreases in labor requirements per unit of output also must have taken place in the softwood plywood industry, since the increase in employment was much smaller than the increase in output.

As shown in table 18, estimates of employment in the primary manufacturing industries were below those reported by the Bureau of the Census in its Censuses of Manufactures. The difference was due to the fact that the Census estimates included employment in logging camps operated by the primary manufacturing industries. The estimates in this report were derived by subtracting this logging employment from the employment reported by Census (see footnotes to table 18). Employment in sawmills and planing mills in the East, as reported by Census, was also adjusted to include the employment in several thousand small sawmills which was not included in the Census estimates.

In 1958 employment attributed to timber in primary manufacturing amounted to 489 thousand people

As indicated above, most of the timber-based enterprises classified in the primary manufacturing industries based part of their manufacturing operations on nontimber materials. Because of this, only part of the total employment in these industries was attributed to timber. This amounted to the equivalent of 489 thousand people in 1958 and 519 thousand in 1954 (table 20).

About 49 percent of the employment attributed to timber in the primary manufacturing industries in 1958 was in sawmills and planing mills (fig. 11). An additional 38 percent was in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills; 10 percent in veneer and plywood plants; and 3 percent in other primary manufacturing plants. This distribution of employment was in large part determined by the volume of wood processed and the degree of processing. The latter factor was particularly important in explaining the rather large volume of employment in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry. As indicated in the following tabulation, the employment attributed to timber per unit of wood consumed in this industry was nearly twice the average in the sawmill and planing mill industry and somewhat above the average in the veneer and plywood industry.

Industry	Employment attributed to timber per million cubic feet of wood consumed ¹
	(number of people)
Sawmills and planing mills	46
Veneer and plywood plants	82
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	89
All primary manufacturing industries	49

¹Estimates computed by dividing employment attributed to timber by the cubic volume of wood consumed.

In 1958 about 46 percent of the total employment attributed to timber was in the South, 30 percent in the North, and 24 percent in the West (table 21). In the sawmill and planing mill industry, employment was concentrated in the South; in the veneer and plywood industry in the West; and in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry in the North.

About half of the employment attributed to timber in primary manufacturing was in sawmills and planing mills

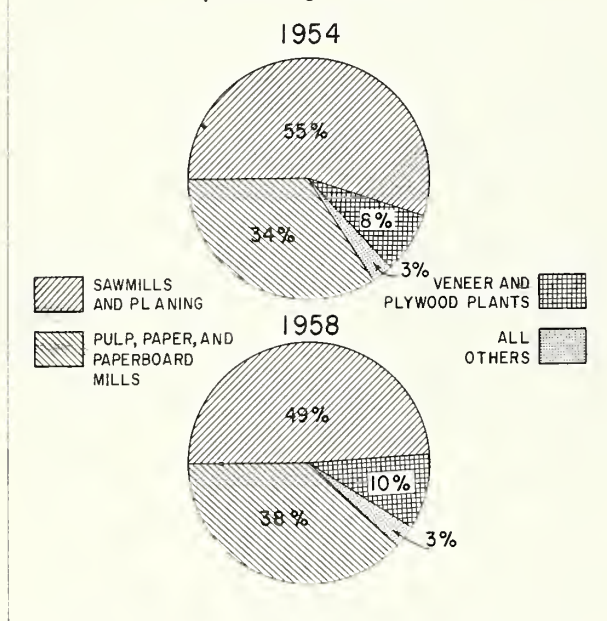


Figure 11

SECONDARY MANUFACTURING

Many products of primary manufacturing industries, such as newsprint, printing paper, charcoal, and turpentine, are ready for marketing to final consumers. However, other primary products such as dissolving grades of wood pulp, much of the paper and paperboard, and substantial parts of the lumber, veneer, and plywood produced are further manufactured into containers, furniture, wearing apparel, and other consumer goods.

This secondary manufacturing is carried on in a group of enterprises that have been classified in this report as the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry; the wooden containers industry; the furniture industry; the paper and paperboard products industry; the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry; and "all other"--a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises engaged in wood preservation, and in the manufacture of such products as lasts, mirror and picture frames, cork products, automobiles, and sporting goods.³

³ A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B, p. 83.

Average value added per employee in the pulp and paper industry was $2 \frac{3}{4}$ times the average in sawmills and planing mills

There was considerable variation in the average value added per employee among the primary manufacturing industries. In 1958 the average value added per employee in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry was \$12,475--nearly $2 \frac{3}{4}$ times the average of \$4,550 in sawmills and planing mills and nearly twice the average of \$6,650 in veneer and plywood plants. There was also a considerable range in the average value added per employee among sections and regions within industries. In the sawmill and planing mill industry, for example, the average ranged from a low of \$3,255 in the South to a high of \$7,095 in the West. Most of the variation in average value added per employee, both among industries and among sections and regions within an industry, was caused by differences in average annual wages and use of capital equipment.

In 1958 \$13.4 billion worth of products was shipped from selected secondary manufacturing industries

Because of the unknown and varying amounts of duplication resulting from intra-industry and interindustry shipments, no attempt has been made to show the total value of shipments from all secondary manufacturing industries. Instead, figures are presented on value of shipments from the paper and paperboard products industry, the furniture industry, the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, and the wooden containers industry where double counting is not believed to be significant (table 22).

In 1958 the total value of shipments from these selected industries amounted to an estimated \$13.4 billion. Slightly more than half of these shipments originated in the paper and paperboard products industry. About 33 percent came from the furniture industry, 10 percent from the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, and



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Figure 12.--In 1958 the equivalent of 793 thousand people were employed in the manufacture of lumber, plywood, paper, and other products into finished goods such as furniture, containers, toys, and wearing apparel.

3 percent from the wooden containers industry.

The value of shipments in 1958 was about \$2.8 billion higher than in 1954 when shipments amounted to \$10.6 billion. This increase was unevenly divided among industries with most of it in the paper and paperboard products industry and the furniture industry. Shipments from the wooden containers industry showed some decrease, probably as the result of substitution of other types of containers in shipping.

Shipments were concentrated in the heavily populated and highly industrialized North (table 23). In 1958, for example, about 72 percent of the value of shipments from the paper and paperboard products industry, 56 percent of that of the furniture industry, and 55 percent of that in the

millwork and prefabricated wood products industry originated in this section. The South was next in order of importance.

\$13.0 billion of value added in selected secondary manufacturing industries in 1958

A substantial part of the value of shipments from the secondary manufacturing industries represented the cost of materials, supplies and containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work purchased from other enterprises and industries. When these costs were deducted from the value of shipments, the value added in the selected secondary manufacturing industries listed above and in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry ⁴

⁴ No attempt was made to compile value of shipments in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry because of double counting.

amounted to \$13.0 billion in 1958 and \$11.5 billion in 1954 (tables 24 and 25).

In both years about 55 percent of the value added in secondary manufacturing originated in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry. This concentration reflected the fact that this industry was composed of a much larger number of enterprises than the other secondary manufacturing industries. It included, for example, all enterprises engaged in the manufacture of rayon and in the subsequent conversion of this fiber into finished goods such as dresses, tire cord, and other similar items. The paper and paperboard products industry and the furniture industry, also with relatively large numbers of enterprises, accounted for most of the remaining value added.

Value added attributed to timber in secondary manufacturing industries in 1958 totaled \$5.4 billion

The secondary manufacturing industries based only part of their manufacturing

operations on timber products. In some enterprises, such as those manufacturing nailed wooden boxes and shooks, timber products accounted for as much as 85 percent of the cost of all materials consumed. However, in others, such as those engaged in manufacturing knit gloves and housefurnishings, timber products accounted for as little as 5 percent of the cost of all materials consumed.

Largely on the basis of the cost of timber products consumed, the value added attributed to timber in the secondary manufacturing industries listed above, and in "all others"⁵ using timber products, was estimated at \$5.4 billion in 1958 and \$4.7 billion in 1954 (table 26). These values were unevenly distributed among the different industries (fig. 13). In 1958, 37 percent of

⁵No attempt was made to compile the total value added by manufacture in the "all other" grouping. Since some timber products are used in most manufacturing industries, such a total would represent a substantial part of all the value added in manufacturing.

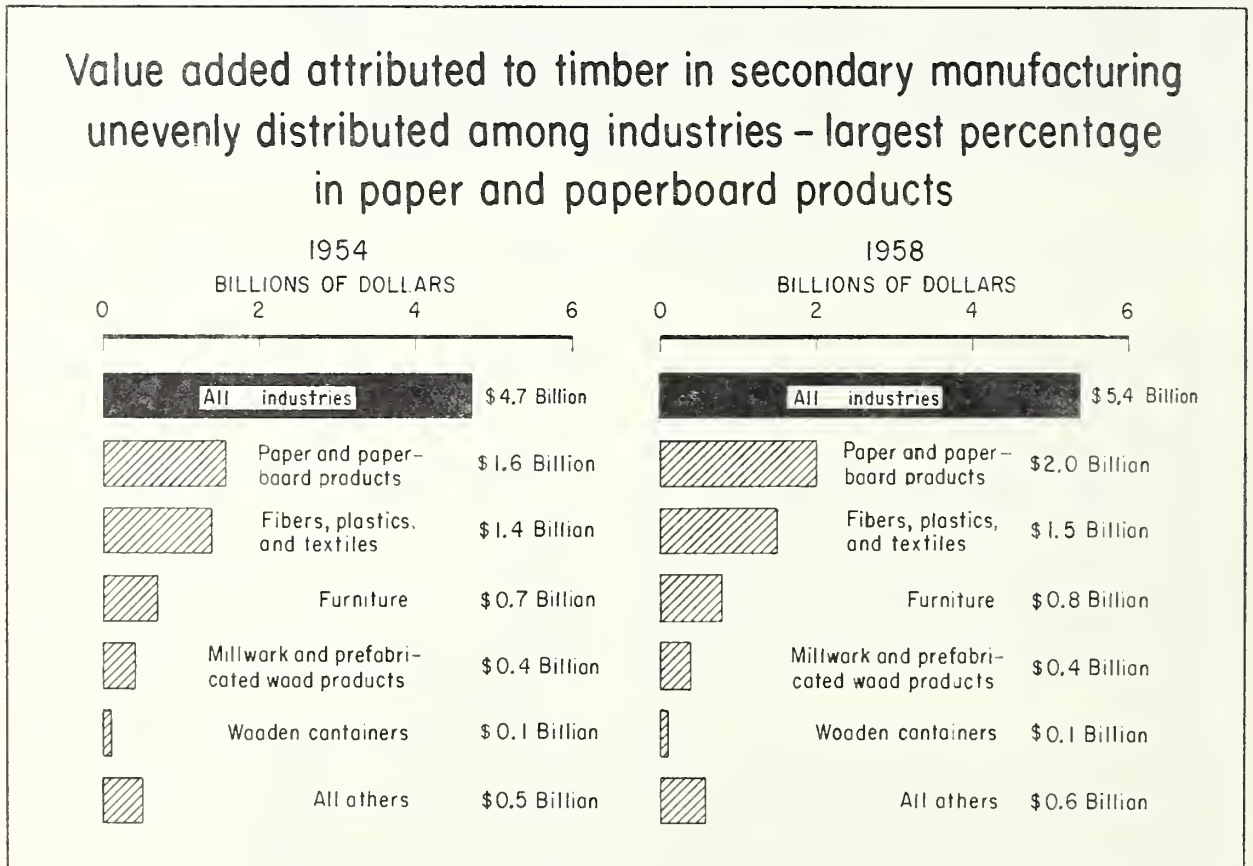


Figure 13

the total originated in the paper and paperboard products industry. An additional 27 percent was added in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry--mostly in enterprises engaged in throwing, spinning, and weaving rayon and in the manufacture of rayon wearing apparel, such as dresses and blouses. The furniture industry accounted for another 15 percent of the value added, the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry 7 percent, the wooden containers industry 3 percent, and "all other" secondary manufacturing industries 11 percent. As shown in figure 13, this distribution was about the same in 1954.

The distribution, by industry, of value added attributed to timber varied markedly from that of total value added. This resulted from differences in the importance of timber products in the various industries. For example, the value added attributed to timber was a relatively small part of the total value added in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry and the furniture industry, which together accounted for over two thirds of the total value added by all industries. On the other hand, most of the value added in the paper and paperboard products industry, the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, and the wooden containers industry was attributed to timber.

In 1958 and 1954 about 60 percent of the value added attributed to timber in the secondary manufacturing industries was added in the North, 30 percent in the South, and 10 percent in the West (table 27). The distribution of the value added in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry; the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry; and the "all other" grouping tended to conform to this pattern. However, the distribution in the wooden containers industry and the paper and paperboard products industry was somewhat different. In these industries 35 percent and 75 percent, respectively, of the value added attributed to timber was added in the North.

2 million people employed in selected secondary manufacturing industries in 1958

Employment in the secondary manufacturing industries, except in the "all other"

grouping⁶, amounted to about 2.0 million in 1958 and 2.1 million in 1954 (tables 28 and 29). In both years about three fifths of this employment was in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry. Most of the remainder was in the furniture and the paper and paperboard products industries.

Employment attributed to timber in secondary manufacturing in 1958 amounted to 793 thousand people

Because enterprises classified in secondary manufacturing industries based a substantial part of their operations on non-timber materials, only a portion of total employment was attributed to timber. Largely on the basis of the cost of materials, it was estimated that such employment (including the employment in "all other" industries) amounted to the equivalent of 793 thousand people in 1958 and 827 thousand in 1954 (table 30).

In 1958 some 30 percent of this employment originated in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry (fig. 14). An additional 29 percent was in the paper and paperboard products industry, 17 percent in the furniture industry, 7 percent in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, 4 percent in the wooden containers industry, and 13 percent in "all other" secondary manufacturing industries.

This industry distribution was largely a reflection of the amount of processing involved. For example, the volume of wood that went into the rayon grades of wood pulp in 1958 and 1954 was relatively small. However, this wood was the base for employment involved in the conversion of wood pulp into rayon, for manufacture of rayon into fabrics, and for subsequent manufacture of fabrics into finished goods such as dresses.

In 1958 about 57 percent of the employment attributed to timber in the secondary manufacturing industries was in the North, 34 percent in the South, and 9 percent in the West (table 31). This distribution was about the same in 1954. It was also about the same for the millwork and prefabricated

⁶ No attempt was made to compile total employment in the "all other" grouping. Since some timber products are used in most manufacturing industries, such a total would represent a substantial part of all employment in manufacturing. The employment attributed to timber in these industries is shown below.

About a third of the employment attributed to timber in secondary manufacturing, was in the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry

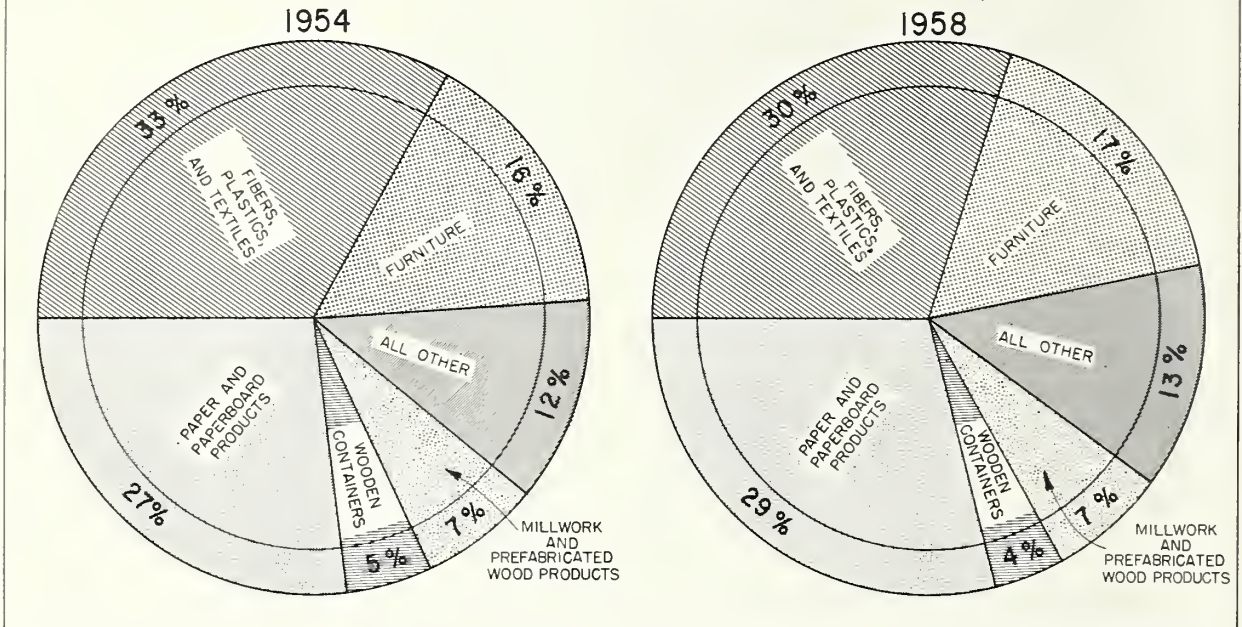


Figure 14

wood products industry, the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry, and the "all other" grouping. Approximately three quarters of the employment in the paper and paperboard products industry and 34 percent of that in the wooden containers industry was in the North.

Average value added per employee highest in the paper and paperboard products industry

The average value added per employee varied considerably among the secondary

manufacturing industries. In 1958, for example, the average in the paper and paperboard products industry was about \$8,825--nearly twice the average of \$4,650 in the wooden containers industry. There was also a substantial range in the average among sections and regions within the same industry. Most of the difference in average value added per employee, both among industries and among sections and regions within the same industry, was due to differences in average annual wages and use of capital equipment.

CONSTRUCTION

Recent estimates indicate that about three fourths of the lumber and softwood plywood; a tenth of the paper and paperboard; all of the poles, piling, and shingles; and significant quantities of many of the other timber products consumed in the United States are used in construction.

Construction includes the erection, maintenance, and repair of immobile structures

and utilities together with the integral service facilities. Structures are defined as buildings, docks, bridges, railways, and other similar works that are built into or affixed to the land. Utilities include such things as electric light and power transmission lines, telephone and telegraph lines, sewers, and other similar facilities used for supplying utility services.



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Figure 15.--About 20 percent of all employment in construction was attributed to timber. Such employment amounted to 840 thousand people in 1958.

Construction expenditures in 1958 amounted to \$66.8 billion

Total expenditures for construction in 1958 amounted to \$66.8 billion (summary table). This included \$49.0 billion for new construction and \$17.8 billion for maintenance and repair.

A substantial part of the expenditures for construction represented the cost of lumber, brick, concrete, steel, and other intermediate products purchased from other sectors of the economy. When these costs were deducted from expenditures, the value added in construction amounted to an estimated \$38.1 billion in 1958 and \$30.3 billion in 1954 (table 32).

Value added attributed to timber in construction in 1958 amounted to \$7.6 billion

In both 1954 and 1958 timber products, such as lumber, plywood, and building

board, accounted for an estimated 20 percent of the cost of materials used in construction; nonwood materials, such as steel, and brick made up the other 80 percent. By assuming that value added could be allocated in proportion to the cost of materials used, the value added attributed to timber was estimated at \$7.6 billion in 1958 and \$6.1 billion in 1954.

In both years somewhat more than half of this value added originated in the North (fig. 16). An additional fourth was in the South and slightly less than a fifth was in the West. California was the leading State, accounting for about one tenth of total value added nationwide and about three fifths of that in the West. New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania ranked next in order of importance.

4.2 million people employed in construction in 1958

In 1958 the equivalent of 4.2 million people were employed in construction (table 33).

More than half of the value added and employment attributed to timber in construction was in the north in 1958

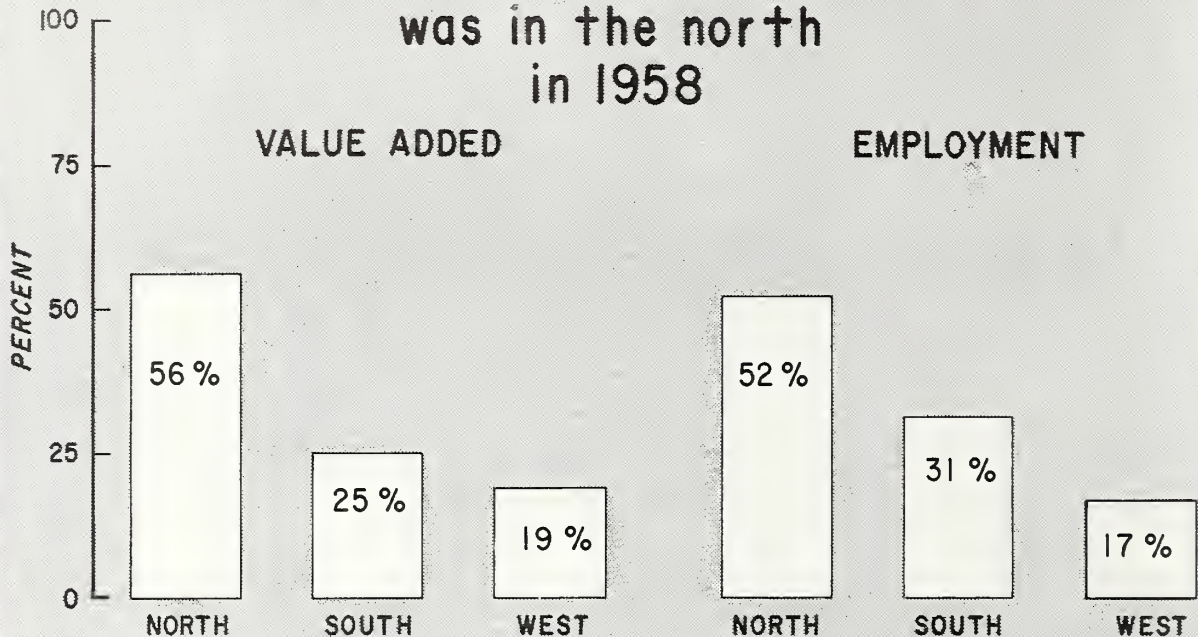


Figure 16

This was about 200 thousand more than the 4 million employed in 1954.

These estimates include employment in contract construction, force account employment, and self-employment in new construction and in maintenance and repair; thus they are considerably higher than the estimates of employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in "Employment and Earnings," which include contract construction only. In 1958, for example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 2.8 million people in contract construction--1.4 million less than the estimate in this report.

In 1958 employment attributed to timber in construction amounted to 840 thousand people

By assuming that employment could be divided in proportion to the cost of mate-

rials used in construction, the employment attributed to timber amounted to the equivalent of 840 thousand people in 1958 and 800 thousand in 1954 (table 33).

In 1958, as indicated in figure 16, about 53 percent of this employment was in the North, 30 percent in the South, and 17 percent in the West. California and New York were the leading States.

There were substantial differences in the average value added per employee among sections and regions. In 1958, for example, the average ranged from a low of about \$7,200 in the South to a high of about \$10,150 in the West. Most of this difference apparently resulted from variations in average annual wages.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING



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Figure 17.--In 1958 the equivalent of 192 thousand people were employed in the transportation of timber products.

The economic activities discussed in the foregoing sections have been concerned with the production and harvesting of timber products and the conversion of these products into finished goods. There are also other kinds of activities involved in the preparation of timber and related products for use by final consumers. These include the transportation of logs and related products from local points of delivery to manufacturing plants or consumers, transportation of primary and secondary products from points of manufacture to final consumers, and the marketing of these products through wholesale and retail channels. These activities are carried on in a group of enterprises that have been classified as the railroad transportation industry, the truck transportation industry, the water transportation industry, the wholesale trade industry, and the retail trade industry.

Value added in transportation and marketing estimated at about \$93 billion in 1958

The total value added in transportation and marketing amounted to an estimated \$93 billion in 1958 and \$79 billion in 1954 (table 34). In both years, more than 80 percent of this total originated in the marketing industries, largely in retail trade (tables 35 and 36).

Value added attributed to timber products in transportation and marketing in 1958 amounted to an estimated \$5.3 billion

Only relatively small parts of the economic activities in enterprises in transportation and marketing were based on timber products. In the transportation

industries these products accounted for about 5 percent of the total freight revenue in water transportation, 10 percent in truck transportation, and 13 percent in railroad transportation. In wholesale and retail trade, sales of timber products accounted for 6 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of total sales.

By assuming that value added in transportation and marketing of all commodities could be divided in proportion to freight revenues from and sales of products, the value added attributed to timber was estimated at \$5.3 billion in 1958 and \$4.6 billion in 1954 (table 34).

The industry origins of the value added attributed to timber are shown in figure 18 and tables 35 and 36. In 1958 about 68 percent of the total was added in marketing--mostly in retailing. The remaining 32 percent was in transportation, largely in railroad and truck transportation. The concentration of value added attributed to timber in retail trade is largely explained by the fact that such trade is concerned with the distribution of relatively small quantities of timber products to a large number of buyers. This requires a large volume of employment and considerable capital investment in stores, trucks, and other capital equipment.

In both 1954 and 1958 the value added attributed to timber was unequally divided among sections of the country, with about 60 percent in the North, slightly more than 20 percent in the South, and the remainder in the West. The division in individual industries was about the same.

The regional and State breakdowns of value added attributed to timber in transportation shown in tables 34 and 35 were based on estimates of total employment by each State. Since the employment involved in handling timber products is not likely to bear a constant relationship to total employment in each State, the derived estimates are probably subject to considerable error in some States and should be used with caution.

In 1958 employment attributed to timber in transportation and marketing amounted to 776 thousand people

In 1958 about 14.4 million people were employed in transportation and marketing

(table 37). This was some 8 percent above the 13.3 million employed in 1954. In both years nearly nine tenths of the employment was in marketing--largely in retail trade (tables 38 and 39).

By assuming that employment in transportation and marketing could be divided in proportion to freight revenue from, or sales of various products, the employment attributed to timber amounted to the equivalent of 776 thousand people in 1958 and 746 thousand in 1954 (table 37).

In 1958 retail and wholesale trade accounted for 51 percent and 24 percent, respectively, of the employment attributed to timber (fig. 19 and tables 38 and 39). The remaining 25 percent originated in transportation, principally in the railroad and trucking industries. This distribution was about the same in 1954.

In both 1958 and 1954 the employment attributed to timber in transportation and marketing composed a little more than 5 percent of total employment in these combined industries. It represented about

Marketing was the source of more than two thirds of the total value added attributed to timber in transportation and marketing activities

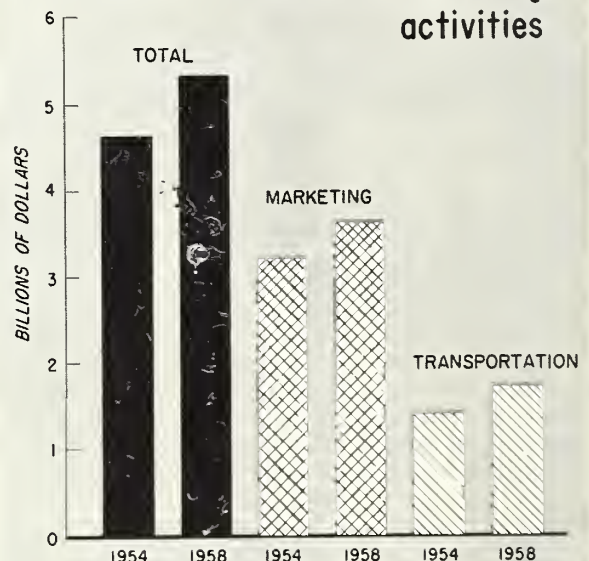


Figure 18

About three quarters of the employment attributed to timber in transportation and marketing originated in marketing

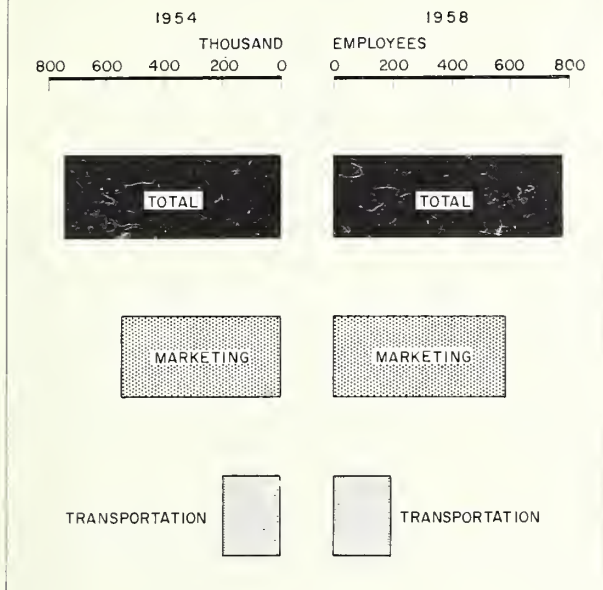


Figure 19

11 percent of the total employment in transportation and somewhat less than 5 percent of that in marketing.

Although the employment attributed to timber in marketing was not large in relation to the total, it was important in the few kinds of businesses that handled timber products. For example, in such businesses as the wholesaling of lumber and millwork and paper and allied products, more than

90 percent of the employment was attributed to timber.

The employment attributed to timber in transportation and marketing was unevenly divided among sections of the country, with about 58 percent of the total in the North, 27 percent in the South, and the remainder in the West. The distribution in the individual industries followed this same pattern.

Regional and State breakdowns of employment attributed to timber in transportation shown in tables 37 and 38 were based on estimates of total employment by State. Since the employment involved in handling timber products is not likely to bear constant relationship to total employment in each State, the derived estimates are probably subject to considerable error in some States and should be used with caution.

Average value added per employee highest in railroad transportation--lowest in retail trade

In 1958 the average value added per employee in transportation and marketing ranged from a low of about \$5,800 in retail trade to a high of nearly \$9,300 in railroad transportation. There was also a substantial range in the average value added per employee among sections and regions of the country within industries. As in other industries, most of the difference in average value added per employee in transportation and marketing, both among industries and among sections and regions within the same industry, was attributed to differences in average annual wages and use of capital equipment.

CONCLUSION

In the preceding sections of this report, estimates of the value added and employment attributed to timber in the major kinds of timber-based economic activities have been presented. In this section and in the summary table shown on page 3 these estimates are brought together, and estimates of the total gross national product and employment originating in all timber based economic activities are shown.

Nearly 6 percent of the Nation's gross national product originated in timber-based economic activities

The sum of the values added attributed to timber in all kinds of timber-based economic activities amounted to about \$25 billion in 1958. This represented 5.6 percent of the Nation's gross national product--the market value of all goods and services produced (fig. 20). This means that about

\$1 out of every \$18 of the gross national product originated in some kind of timber-based economic activity. In 1954 the sum of the values added attributed to timber amounted to \$21.4 billion and composed 5.9 percent of the gross national product.

Of the total value added attributed to timber in 1958, about 4 percent was added in forest management. An additional 6 percent was added in harvesting, 16 percent in primary manufacturing, 22 percent in secondary manufacturing, 31 percent in construction, and 21 percent in transportation and marketing. In 1954 the distribution of total value added attributed to timber was about the same.

Looked at in another way, the data on value added attributed to timber show that in 1958 timber increased in value nearly 25 times between the stump and delivery of finished products to final consumers (fig. 21). On the average, to each \$1.00 worth of stumpage cut another \$1.50 was added in harvesting, \$3.85 in primary manufacturing, \$5.45 in secondary manufacturing, \$7.60 in construction, and \$5.35 in transportation and marketing.

in transportation and marketing. In 1954 timber increased in value nearly 21 times between the stump and final consumers.

On a geographical basis, about 51 percent of the value added attributed to timber in 1958 was added in the North, 29 percent in the South, and the remaining 20 percent in the West (tables 40 and 41).

One out of every 20 workers employed in timber-based economic activities

Employment attributed to timber in all timber-based industries amounted to the equivalent of 3.3 million people in 1958. This represented 5.2 percent of total civilian employment in the United States and meant that about 1 person out of every 20 employed was engaged in some kind of timber-based economic activity (fig. 22). In 1954 the employment attributed to timber was 3.4 million, about 5.6 percent of total employment.

About 3 percent of the employment attributed to timber in 1958 was in forest

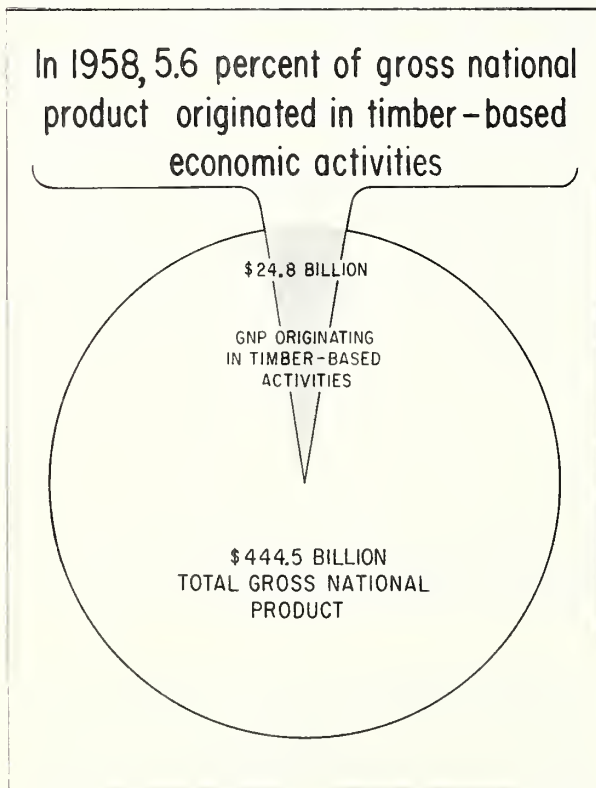


Figure 20

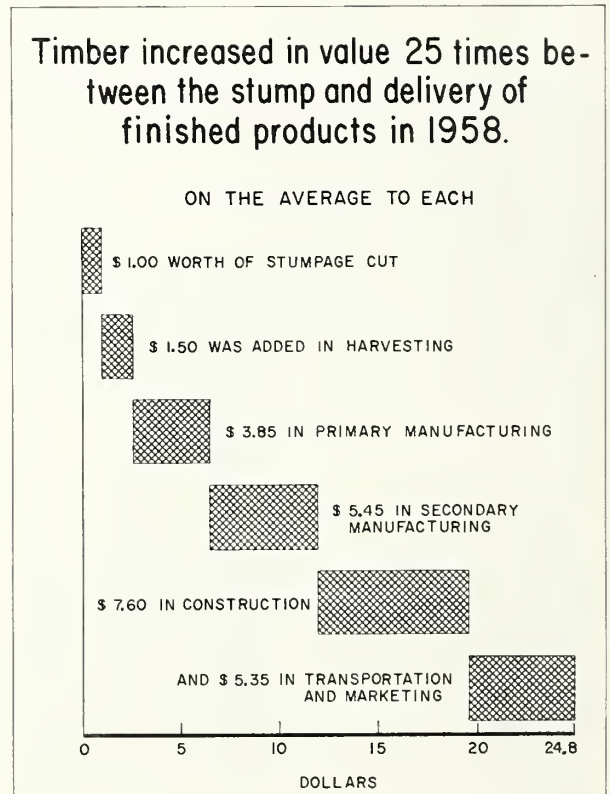


Figure 21

About 1 person out of every 20 employed was engaged in some kind of timber-based economic activity in 1958

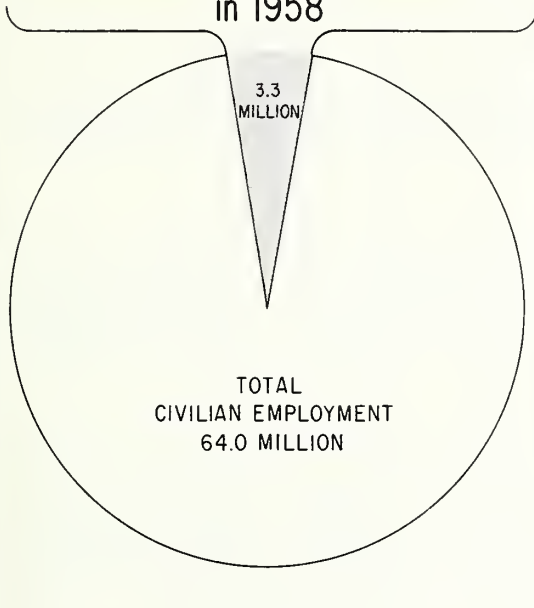


Figure 22

management (fig. 23). Another 10 percent was in harvesting, 15 percent in primary manufacturing, 24 percent in secondary manufacturing, 25 percent in construction, and 23 percent in transportation and marketing. The distribution in 1954 was about the same.

These data on employment attributed to timber in 1958 show that for each worker employed in forest management another 4 were employed in harvesting and 6 more

Most of the employment attributed to timber in 1958 was in secondary manufacturing, construction, and transportation and marketing activities

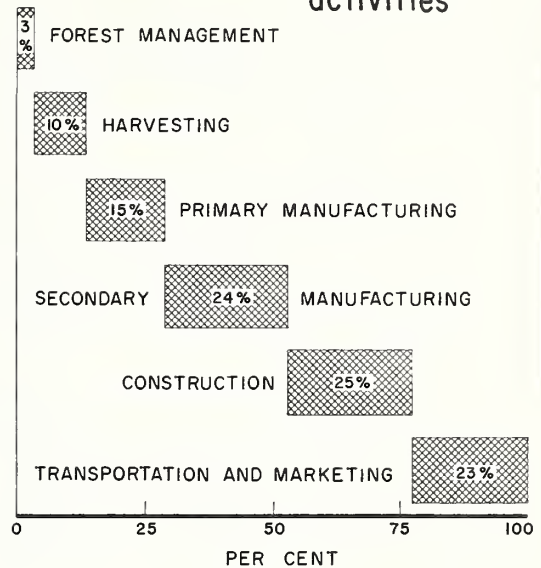


Figure 23

in primary manufacturing. An additional 30% were employed in timber-based secondary manufacturing, construction, and transportation and marketing activities.

The geographical distribution of the employment attributed to timber is shown in tables 42 and 43. In 1958 about 48 percent of the total was in the North, 36 percent in the South, and 16 percent in the West, largely in the Pacific Region.

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1.--Estimated volume and value of stumpage cut,¹ value added, and value added attributed to timber in forest management in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958				1954				
	Volume ²	Value of stumpage cut (Value added) ^{3 4}	Value added attributed to timber ⁴	Volume ²	Value of stumpage cut (Value added) ^{3 4}	Value added attributed to timber ⁴	Volume ²	Value of stumpage cut (Value added) ^{3 4}	Value added attributed to timber ⁴
	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
North:									
Northeast:									
Maine.....	231,200	11,550	11,550	211,500	11,550	11,550	211,500	11,550	12,350
New Hampshire.....	40,550	3,350	3,350	68,900	3,350	5,100	57,500	4,750	5,100
Vermont.....	41,000	4,400	4,400	57,500	4,400	4,750	47,500	4,750	4,750
Massachusetts.....	14,050	1,400	1,400	24,100	1,400	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Rhode Island.....	700	(5)	(5)	1,150	(5)	(5)	1,150	(5)	(5)
Connecticut.....	5,900	(5)	(5)	9,700	(5)	500	500	500	500
New York.....	117,000	11,800	11,800	117,100	11,800	9,450	117,100	9,450	9,450
New Jersey.....	14,100	1,950	1,950	12,200	1,950	1,150	12,200	1,150	1,150
Pennsylvania.....	118,250	10,000	10,000	183,950	10,000	12,550	183,950	12,550	12,550
Total.....	582,750	44,950	44,950	686,100	44,950	47,450	686,100	47,450	47,450
North Central:									
Ohio.....	68,000	6,500	6,500	62,350	6,500	7,350	62,350	7,350	7,350
Indiana.....	55,050	4,150	4,150	52,100	4,150	3,950	52,100	3,950	3,950
Illinois.....	45,650	5,050	5,050	43,850	5,050	4,350	43,850	4,350	4,350
Michigan.....	193,150	11,400	11,400	227,550	11,400	13,550	227,550	13,550	13,550
Wisconsin.....	188,250	10,000	10,000	210,350	10,000	10,850	210,350	10,850	10,850
Minnesota.....	161,250	8,700	8,700	167,150	8,700	8,600	167,150	8,600	8,600
Iowa.....	32,300	1,600	1,600	25,550	1,600	1,750	25,550	1,750	1,750
Missouri.....	112,100	8,700	8,700	107,450	8,700	10,600	107,450	10,600	10,600
North Dakota.....	4,150	(5)	(5)	5,300	(5)	(5)	5,300	(5)	(5)
South Dakota.....	19,750	750	750	8,250	(5)	(5)	8,250	(5)	(5)
Nebraska.....	2,850	(5)	(5)	4,350	(5)	(5)	4,350	(5)	(5)
Kansas.....	12,450	(5)	(5)	12,750	(5)	1,250	12,750	1,250	1,250
Total.....	894,950	57,500	57,500	927,000	57,500	63,300	927,000	63,300	63,300
Total, North.....	1,477,700	102,450	102,450	1,613,100	102,450	110,750	1,613,100	110,750	110,750
South:									
Southeast:									
Delaware.....	9,500	900	900	10,950	900	1,050	10,950	1,050	1,050
Maryland.....	41,550	5,150	5,150	59,050	5,150	5,400	59,050	5,400	5,400
Virginia.....	397,850	34,900	34,900	424,650	34,900	34,750	424,650	34,750	34,750
West Virginia.....	87,300	6,050	6,050	105,350	6,050	8,450	105,350	8,450	8,450
North Carolina.....	554,950 ¹	50,500	50,500	604,200	50,500	52,100	604,200	52,100	52,100
South Carolina.....	352,500	35,850	35,850	327,450	35,850	29,500	327,450	29,500	29,500
Georgia.....	612,300	66,750	66,750	628,400	66,750	64,350	628,400	64,350	64,350
Florida.....	218,050	21,450	21,450	227,200	21,450	24,200	227,200	24,200	24,200
Total.....	2,274,000	221,550	221,550	2,387,250	221,550	219,800	2,387,250	219,800	219,800

South Central:										
Kentucky.....	156,250	9,100	170,850	11,900	11,900					
Tennessee.....	279,750	15,200	272,750	15,600	15,600					
Alabama.....	515,400 ✓	36,600	497,400	45,100	45,100					
Mississippi.....	380,800 ✓	25,300	519,650	33,150	33,150					
Arkansas.....	350,800 ✓	26,700	370,400	29,550	29,550					
Louisiana.....	338,050	23,250	360,600	25,300	25,300					
Oklahoma.....	68,500	3,400	61,250	2,950	2,950					
Texas.....	320,800	25,250	343,000	31,500	31,500					
Total.....	2,390,350	164,800	2,595,900	195,050	195,050					
Total, South.....	4,664,350 ✓	386,350	4,983,150	414,850	414,850					
West:										
Mountain:										
Montana.....	157,500	5,950	126,750	5,300	5,300					
Idaho.....	246,150	12,700	230,000	13,100	13,100					
Wyoming.....	19,050	800	15,200	600	600					
Colorado.....	40,200	1,600	32,500	1,050	1,050					
New Mexico.....	46,200	2,200	50,350	1,950	1,950					
Arizona.....	53,350	4,300	52,900	3,500	3,500					
Utah.....	11,550	550	10,350	(5)	(5)					
Nevada.....	5,400	(5)	4,500	(5)	(5)					
Total.....	579,400	28,300	522,550	26,100	26,100					
Pacific:										
Washington.....	859,750	115,450	788,100	114,950	114,950					
Oregon.....	1,556,950	240,800	1,659,900	253,550	253,550					
California.....	908,000	124,900	860,750	123,150	123,150					
Total.....	3,324,700	481,150	3,308,750	491,650	491,650					
Total, West.....	3,904,100	509,450	3,831,300	517,750	517,750					
Total, United States.....	10,046,150	998,250	10,427,550	1,043,350	1,043,350					

¹ The volume of timber products cut from roundwood.

² Estimates were based on data published by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures, related reports showing the production of industrial products such as saw logs, veneer logs, etc., and data collected by the Forest Service as a part of the Forest Survey.

³ Value estimates were computed by multiplying the volume of stumpage cut by estimated average stumpage values. Average stumpage values were based on prices received from sales of National Forest timber, information published in various State reports on forest product prices, and on related price data collected by the Forest Service.

⁴ It was assumed that the value of stumpage cut equalled the value added, and the value added attributed to timber, in forest management. There were some costs for intermediate products used up in the protection and management of forests such as the cost of fuels and supplies used in planting, timber stand improvement, or the control of insect attacks. However, the available data indicate that these costs were too small to reduce significantly the estimates of the value of stumpage cut.

⁵ Less than 500 thousand dollars.

TABLE 2.--Estimated employment in forest management¹ in the United States, by type of worker and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958				1954			
	Total	Professional foresters ²	Other employees ^{2, 3}	Forest owners ⁴	Total	Professional foresters ²	Other employees ^{2, 3}	Forest owners ⁴
North:								
Northeast.....	9,550	1,000	5,500	3,050	8,700	850	5,050	2,800
North Central.....	13,200	1,500	7,050	4,650	12,150	1,350	6,550	4,250
Total.....	22,750	2,500	12,550	7,700	20,850	2,200	11,600	7,050
South:								
Southeast.....	13,550	1,450	8,200	3,900	12,200	1,200	7,450	3,550
South Central.....	14,850	1,500	8,950	4,400	13,350	1,250	8,100	4,000
Total.....	28,400	2,950	17,150	8,300	25,550	2,450	15,550	7,550
West:								
Mountain.....	10,350	2,150	8,050	(⁵)	8,550	1,800	6,650	(⁵)
Pacific.....	20,600	3,350	16,900	(⁵)	17,700	2,800	14,600	(⁵)
Total.....	30,950	5,500	24,950	500	26,250	4,600	21,250	(⁵)
Total, United States.....	82,100	10,950	54,650	16,500	72,650	9,250	48,400	15,000

¹ All employment involved in protecting and managing forest lands for the production of timber and related products. The time worked by part-time employees and forest owners was converted to an equivalent full-time basis. All of the employment in forest management, as defined in this report, was attributed to timber.

² Estimates of the number of workers employed in timber management activities were derived from data in personnel and administrative records of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and from information obtained from the Society of American Foresters.

³ Includes engineers, fire fighters, road crews, timber-marking crews, clerical workers, and all other similar workers employed in timber management activities, except professional foresters and forest owners.

⁴ The estimate for 1954 is based upon the assumption that each of the Nation's 4.5 million small private forest owners making timber sales, about 10 percent of the total, worked an average of 3 days a year and that all other owners worked a half day per year in some kind of timber management activity such as the negotiation and planning of timber sales or fire protection. The estimate for 1958 was obtained by increasing the 1954 estimate by about 10 percent to allow for increases in management activities among small owners.

⁵ Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 3.--Estimated employment in forest management¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region and State	Employees		Section, region and State	Employees	
	1958	1954		1958	1954
North:					
Northeast:					
Maine.....	1,400	1,200	Kentucky.....	1,250	1,200
New Hampshire.....	750	650	Tennessee.....	2,450	2,250
Vermont.....	(2)	(2)	Alabama.....	2,200	1,950
Massachusetts.....	850	750	Mississippi.....	2,500	2,200
Rhode Island.....	(2)	(2)	Arkansas.....	2,000	1,800
Connecticut.....	(2)	(2)	Louisiana.....	2,250	2,000
New York.....	2,150	2,000	Oklahoma.....	650	600
New Jersey.....	(2)	(2)	Texas.....	1,550	1,350
Pennsylvania.....	3,200	2,950	Total.....	14,850	13,350
Total.....	9,550	8,700	Total, South.....	28,400	25,550
North Central:			West:		
Ohio.....	1,000	900	Mountain:		
Indiana.....	750	700	Montana.....	2,900	2,400
Illinois.....	800	700	Idaho.....	4,100	3,400
Michigan.....	2,900	2,700	Wyoming.....	(2)	(2)
Wisconsin.....	2,750	2,450	Colorado.....	850	700
Minnesota.....	2,450	2,300	New Mexico.....	650	550
Iowa.....	(2)	(2)	Arizona.....	700	550
Missouri.....	1,350	1,250	Utah.....	600	500
North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	Nevada.....	(2)	(2)
South Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	Total.....	10,350	8,550
Nebraska.....	(2)	(2)	Pacific:		
Kansas.....	(2)	(2)	Washington.....	5,150	4,400
Total.....	13,200	12,150	Oregon.....	6,850	5,850
Total, North.....	22,750	20,850	California.....	8,600	7,450
South:			Total.....	20,600	17,700
Southeast:			Total, West.....	30,950	26,250
Delaware.....	(2)	(2)	Total, United States.....	82,100	72,650
Maryland.....	(2)	(2)			
Virginia.....	1,950	1,750			
West Virginia.....	1,150	1,000			
North Carolina.....	2,750	2,450			
South Carolina.....	1,800	1,650			
Georgia.....	3,050	2,750			
Florida.....	2,350	2,100			
Total.....	13,550	12,200			

¹ All employment involved in protecting and managing forest lands for the production of timber and related products. The time worked by part-time employees and forest owners was converted to an equivalent full-time basis. All of the employment in forest management, as defined in this report, was attributed to timber.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 2 for sources used in making estimates of employment.

TABLE 4.---Estimated volume of round timber products harvested¹ in the United States, by major product and State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958					1954				
	Total	Saw logs	Veneer logs	Pulpwood	All other products ²	Total	Saw logs	Veneer logs	Pulpwood	All other products ²
	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet	Thousand cubic feet
North:										
Northeast:										
Maine.....	231,200	76,550	7,900	132,200	14,550	211,500	64,450	6,200	130,350	10,500
New Hampshire.....	40,550	20,500	400	12,950	6,700	68,900	43,150	2,300	12,850	10,600
Vermont.....	41,000	19,050	1,400	12,300	8,250	57,000	30,700	2,400	13,350	11,050
Massachusetts.....	14,050	9,750	---	1,250	3,050	24,100	14,850	---	1,150	8,100
Rhode Island.....	700	300	---	250	150	1,150	350	---	150	650
Connecticut.....	5,900	2,850	---	1,850	1,200	9,700	3,800	---	550	5,350
New York.....	117,000	49,350	1,000	25,950	40,700	117,100	50,250	3,150	23,650	40,050
New Jersey.....	14,100	3,950	150	6,300	3,700	12,200	3,750	250	4,950	3,250
Pennsylvania.....	118,250	57,450	450	29,100	31,250	183,950	89,750	(³)	26,800	67,400
Total.....	582,750	239,750	11,300	222,150	109,550	686,100	301,050	14,300	213,800	156,950
North Central:										
Ohio.....	68,000	30,700	1,000	10,400	25,900	62,350	30,950	1,750	4,800	24,850
Indiana.....	55,050	23,750	1,250	1,800	28,250	52,100	23,100	1,750	1,300	25,950
Illinois.....	45,650	16,750	1,700	4,750	22,450	43,850	14,700	1,600	3,750	23,800
Michigan.....	193,150	45,150	2,400	68,450	77,150	227,500	61,600	5,300	61,650	98,000
Wisconsin.....	188,250	42,050	2,850	60,950	82,400	210,350	48,550	4,700	51,100	106,000
Minnesota.....	161,250	23,500	1,150	69,650	66,950	167,150	27,950	1,250	64,300	73,650
Iowa.....	32,300	7,500	850	1,100	22,850	107,450	6,150	750	300	18,350
Missouri.....	112,100	47,350	400	900	63,450	107,450	40,300	1,500	50	65,600
North Dakota.....	4,150	100	---	---	4,050	5,300	650	---	---	4,650
South Dakota.....	19,750	10,950	---	100	8,700	8,250	6,100	---	---	2,150
Nebraska.....	2,850	250	300	---	2,300	4,350	1,200	300	---	2,850
Kansas.....	12,450	2,200	700	---	9,550	12,750	3,000	450	---	9,300
Total.....	894,950	250,250	12,600	218,100	414,000	927,000	265,250	19,350	187,250	455,150
Total, North.....	1,477,700	490,000	23,900	440,250	523,550	1,613,100	566,300	33,650	401,050	612,100
South:										
Southeast:										
Delaware.....	9,500	5,100	450	2,050	1,900	10,950	6,300	700	2,050	1,900
Maryland.....	41,550	25,000	1,650	8,400	6,500	59,050	37,750	1,900	5,900	13,500
Virginia.....	397,850	171,950	10,450	100,300	115,150	424,650	201,550	6,550	91,200	125,350
West Virginia.....	87,300	52,650	750	5,350	28,550	105,350	66,250	450	6,150	32,500
North Carolina.....	554,950	227,200	21,450	123,100	183,200	604,200	276,850	17,300	109,300	200,750
South Carolina.....	352,500	108,700	21,650	114,100	108,050	327,450	132,700	19,650	96,100	79,000
Georgia.....	612,300	194,600	24,200	273,800	119,700	628,400	271,650	21,250	219,500	116,000
Florida.....	218,050	49,600	6,600	139,150	22,700	227,200	67,850	11,550	118,750	29,050
Total.....	2,274,000	834,800	87,200	766,250	585,750	2,387,250	1,060,900	79,350	648,950	598,050

South Central:																						
Kentucky.....	136,250	50,100	1,650	2,700	81,800	170,850	59,750	2,050	1,900	107,150												
Tennessee.....	279,750	97,100	1,650	25,750	155,250	272,750	104,050	1,800	17,800	149,100												
Alabama.....	515,400	178,750	12,750	170,900	153,000	497,400	227,300	11,700	131,300	127,100												
Mississippi.....	380,800	109,750	12,600	133,450	125,000	519,650	161,050	14,200	144,600	199,800												
Arkansas.....	350,800	169,300	4,500	78,550	98,450	370,400	167,200	8,700	59,600	134,900												
Louisiana.....	338,050	123,500	9,450	104,600	100,500	360,600	125,450	8,400	108,850	117,900												
Oklahoma.....	68,500	16,100	500	3,450	48,500	61,250	10,200	100	2,350	48,600												
Texas.....	320,800	127,700	8,450	81,900	102,750	343,000	151,250	11,300	75,650	104,800												
Total.....	2,390,350	872,300	51,550	601,300	865,200	2,595,900	1,006,250	58,250	542,050	989,350												
Total, South.....	4,664,350	1,707,100	138,750	1,367,550	1,450,950	4,983,150	2,067,150	137,600	1,191,000	1,587,400												
West:																						
Mountain:																						
Montana.....	157,500	139,500	1,550	5,050	11,400	126,750	111,750	1,600	2,550	10,850												
Idaho.....	246,150	216,850	1,550	13,100	14,650	230,000	211,700	1,600	4,700	12,000												
Wyoming.....	19,050	15,850	---	550	2,650	15,200	12,350	---	50	2,800												
Colorado.....	40,200	31,550	---	2,200	6,450	32,500	26,300	---	400	5,800												
New Mexico.....	46,200	36,300	---	---	9,900	50,350	33,550	---	---	16,800												
Arizona.....	53,350	45,700	---	100	7,550	52,900	39,050	---	(4)	13,850												
Utah.....	11,550	8,650	---	---	2,900	10,350	7,650	---	---	2,700												
Nevada.....	5,400	4,900	---	---	500	4,500	4,250	---	---	250												
Total.....	579,400	499,300	3,100	21,000	56,000	522,550	446,600	3,200	7,700	65,050												
Pacific:																						
Washington.....	859,750	521,250	83,750	204,050	50,700	788,100	458,250	85,450	180,200	64,200												
Oregon.....	1,556,950	1,139,000	290,000	54,550	73,400	1,659,900	1,339,250	172,500	95,300	52,850												
California.....	908,000	803,550	81,650	2,050	20,750	860,750	773,600	55,400	13,150	18,600												
Total.....	3,324,700	2,463,800	455,400	260,650	144,850	3,308,750	2,571,100	313,350	288,650	135,650												
Total, West.....	3,904,100	2,963,100	458,500	281,650	200,850	3,831,300	3,017,700	316,550	296,350	200,700												
Total, United States.....	10,046,150	5,160,200	621,150	2,089,450	2,175,350	10,427,550	5,651,150	487,800	1,888,400	2,400,200												

¹ Estimates were based on data published by the Bureau of the Census in 1958 and 1954. Censuses of Manufactures, related reports, and data collected by the Forest Service as a part of the Forest Survey.

² Includes products such as cooperage logs, fuelwood, poles and piling, fence posts, mine timbers, and a miscellaneous assortment of logs and bolts used for shingles, box shooks, excelsior and other items.

³ Volume of saw logs and veneer logs combined.

⁴ Less than 25 thousand cubic feet.

TABLE 5.--Estimated value of timber products harvested¹ in the United States, by major product and State, 1958 and 1954

(Value at local points of delivery)

Section, region, and State	1958					1954				
	Total Thousand dollars	Saw logs Thousand dollars	Veneer logs Thousand dollars	Pulpwood Thousand dollars	All other products ² Thousand dollars	Total Thousand dollars	Saw logs Thousand dollars	Veneer logs Thousand dollars	Pulpwood Thousand dollars	All other products ² Thousand dollars
North:										
Northeast:										
Maine.....	54,700	13,750	2,400	31,400	7,150	58,300	16,150	3,400	32,000	6,750
New Hampshire.....	14,950	7,100	(³)	4,050	3,400	20,500	11,700	1,400	3,050	4,350
Vermont.....	19,450	7,950	1,250	3,150	7,100	21,400	8,500	1,450	3,650	7,800
Massachusetts.....	4,900	3,050	(³)	(³)	1,450	5,650	3,600	(³)	(³)	1,750
Rhode Island.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Connecticut.....	1,550	900	(³)	(³)	(³)	2,250	950	(³)	(³)	1,150
New York.....	47,200	22,100	1,100	6,700	17,300	38,250	15,950	1,450	7,950	12,900
New Jersey.....	5,900	2,050	(³)	1,650	2,050	3,550	1,150	(³)	1,150	1,200
Pennsylvania.....	41,850	19,200	1,300	8,350	13,000	52,900	26,250	6,100	6,100	20,150
Total.....	190,700	76,150	6,600	56,150	51,800	203,100	84,350	8,150	54,400	56,200
North Central:										
Ohio.....	18,600	8,050	600	1,950	8,000	18,850	9,300	1,150	850	7,550
Indiana.....	14,850	7,000	1,150	(³)	6,350	13,700	6,150	1,150	(³)	6,150
Illinois.....	12,400	4,450	800	850	6,300	11,500	3,400	600	650	6,850
Michigan.....	48,750	13,900	1,200	14,400	19,250	57,800	18,750	3,150	13,350	22,550
Wisconsin.....	44,900	11,700	1,200	12,050	19,950	53,350	13,250	2,950	11,450	25,700
Minnesota.....	42,900	5,500	500	15,350	21,550	36,500	6,400	500	14,100	15,500
Iowa.....	7,350	1,700	500	(³)	4,950	7,450	1,450	(³)	(³)	5,000
Missouri.....	22,250	9,400	(³)	(³)	12,450	28,100	9,250	1,350	(³)	17,500
North Dakota.....	800	(³)	(³)	(³)	800	1,200	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,100
South Dakota.....	3,150	1,950	(³)	(³)	1,200	1,300	1,200	(³)	(³)	(³)
Nebraska.....	950	(³)	(³)	(³)	800	1,700	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,450
Kansas.....	1,800	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,150	4,450	(³)	(³)	(³)	3,850
Total.....	218,700	64,050	6,600	45,300	102,750	235,900	69,800	11,600	40,700	113,800
Total, North.....	409,400	140,200	13,200	101,450	154,550	439,000	154,150	19,750	95,100	170,000
South:										
Southeast:										
Delaware.....	2,750	1,100	(³)	500	1,000	3,100	1,450	(³)	500	950
Maryland.....	12,650	7,800	1,050	2,400	1,400	15,450	8,200	500	1,400	5,350
Virginia.....	87,900	41,950	3,850	20,200	21,900	82,000	45,450	2,350	16,950	17,250
West Virginia.....	22,200	13,800	500	1,100	6,800	26,100	18,950	(³)	1,400	5,550
North Carolina.....	123,750	54,850	9,050	25,500	34,500	116,750	62,850	7,000	20,300	26,600
South Carolina.....	88,250	34,000	7,900	24,050	22,300	67,450	30,100	7,100	17,950	12,300
Georgia.....	167,350	57,550	5,850	59,500	44,450	151,700	70,150	4,800	41,600	35,150
Florida.....	58,300	12,450	2,500	27,700	15,650	53,900	17,700	2,600	22,700	10,900
Total.....	563,150	223,500	30,850	160,800	148,000	516,450	254,850	24,750	122,800	114,050

South Central:																					
Kentucky.....	30,800	13,000	1,050	(³)	16,300	39,900	15,150	1,250	(³)	23,150											
Tennessee.....	55,000	19,400	3,650	5,250	29,900	54,950	23,250	(³)	3,200	28,100											
Alabama.....	106,400	35,500	3,600	36,500	30,750	114,600	56,050	2,700	25,950	29,900											
Mississippi.....	81,200	23,300	3,600	26,550	27,750	107,350	37,700	3,300	25,700	40,650											
Arkansas.....	74,250	35,250	1,100	15,900	22,000	82,000	39,400	2,000	11,550	29,050											
Louisiana.....	70,450	23,150	2,700	21,950	22,650	76,950	29,050	1,950	20,800	25,150											
Oklahoma.....	12,550	3,300	(³)	700	8,400	11,850	2,550	(³)	(³)	8,850											
Texas.....	68,650	25,350	2,400	17,200	23,700	79,600	38,450	2,600	14,850	23,700											
Total.....	499,300	178,250	15,100	124,500	181,450	567,200	241,600	14,200	102,850	208,550											
Total, South.....	1,062,450	401,750	45,950	285,300	329,450	1,083,650	496,450	38,950	225,650	322,600											
West:																					
Mountain:																					
Montana.....	42,250	35,450	(³)	800	5,650	38,800	33,950	(³)	(³)	4,150											
Idaho.....	66,500	60,250	600	2,050	3,600	67,750	64,350	600	800	2,000											
Wyoming.....	3,750	3,400	---	(³)	(³)	2,800	2,550	---	(³)	(³)											
Colorado.....	9,050	7,300	---	(³)	1,300	6,050	5,550	---	(³)	(³)											
New Mexico.....	12,600	11,350	---	---	1,250	11,950	10,000	---	---	1,950											
Arizona.....	13,700	12,900	---	(³)	800	12,150	10,250	---	(³)	1,900											
Utah.....	2,700	2,050	---	---	650	2,400	1,850	---	---	550											
Nevada.....	1,700	1,500	---	---	(³)	1,450	1,300	---	---	(³)											
Total.....	152,250	134,200	950	3,400	13,700	143,350	129,800	950	1,200	11,400											
Pacific:																					
Washington.....	250,400	146,500	43,250	43,550	17,100	255,000	152,200	42,200	38,050	22,550											
Oregon.....	517,100	347,100	145,350	11,900	12,750	547,200	438,100	77,100	19,050	12,950											
California.....	269,600	226,150	38,500	(³)	4,500	265,400	230,050	27,700	2,100	5,550											
Total.....	1,037,100	719,750	227,100	55,900	34,350	1,067,600	820,350	147,000	59,200	41,050											
Total, West.....	1,189,350	853,950	228,050	59,300	48,050	1,210,950	950,150	147,950	60,400	52,450											
Total, United States.....	2,661,200	1,395,900	287,200	446,050	532,050	2,733,600	1,600,750	206,650	381,150	545,050											

¹ Value estimates were computed by multiplying the volume of products harvested by average values for each product at local points of delivery; average values were derived from information in various State reports on forest product prices and on related price data collected by the Forest Service.

² Includes products such as cooperage logs, fuelwood, poles and piling, fence posts, mine timbers, and a miscellaneous assortment of logs and bolts used for shingles, box shook, excelsior and other items; Christmas trees; maple sap; and pine gum and stumps.

³ Less than 500 thousand dollars.

TABLE 6.--Estimated value of timber products and farm crops harvested in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954
(Value at local points of delivery)

Section, region, and State	1958					1954								
	Value of timber products harvested ¹	Value of farm crops harvested ²				All other	Value of timber products harvested ¹	Value of farm crops harvested ²				All other		
		Thousand dollars	Total	Corn	Cotton			Wheat	Total	Corn	Cotton		Wheat	
North:														
Northeast:														
Maine.....	54,700	64,991	722	---	---	64,269	58,300	90,854	652	---	---	---	---	90,202
New Hampshire.....	14,950	15,625	835	---	---	14,790	20,500	18,197	972	---	---	---	---	17,225
Vermont.....	19,450	44,587	4,836	---	---	39,751	21,400	48,969	5,565	---	---	---	---	43,404
Massachusetts.....	4,900	48,796	2,511	---	---	46,285	5,650	55,138	2,851	---	---	---	---	52,287
Rhode Island.....	(3)	4,988	437	---	---	4,551	(3)	5,466	444	---	---	---	---	5,022
Connecticut.....	1,550	51,008	3,286	---	---	47,722	2,250	58,935	3,569	---	---	---	---	55,366
New York.....	47,200	343,416	42,418	---	16,950	284,048	38,250	363,136	49,812	---	---	---	22,714	290,610
New Jersey.....	5,900	107,598	14,003	---	3,235	90,360	3,550	110,641	15,264	---	---	---	3,717	91,660
Pennsylvania.....	41,850	342,004	106,863	---	29,441	205,700	52,900	353,820	102,718	---	---	---	37,094	214,008
Total.....	190,700	1,023,013	175,911	---	49,626	797,476	203,100	1,105,156	181,847	---	---	---	63,525	859,784
North Central:														
Ohio.....	18,600	555,881	224,842	---	74,615	256,424	18,850	686,427	305,354	---	---	---	95,839	285,234
Indiana.....	14,850	604,434	310,979	---	67,227	226,228	13,700	684,670	367,553	---	---	---	79,996	237,121
Illinois.....	12,400	1,238,137	664,070	112	90,714	483,241	11,500	1,219,938	673,678	447	---	---	98,386	447,427
Michigan.....	48,750	439,353	115,915	---	72,314	251,124	57,800	430,701	119,667	---	---	---	61,234	249,800
Wisconsin.....	44,900	483,715	156,468	---	3,541	323,706	53,500	534,456	209,542	---	---	---	31,121	321,793
Minnesota.....	42,900	774,442	315,572	---	47,649	411,221	36,500	827,464	367,763	---	---	---	23,398	436,303
Iowa.....	7,350	1,145,996	717,433	---	8,235	420,328	7,450	1,249,280	826,048	---	---	---	4,569	418,663
Missouri.....	22,250	584,519	200,590	47,520	68,830	267,579	28,100	489,297	127,498	---	---	---	83,616	202,538
North Dakota.....	800	565,399	25,224	---	272,638	267,537	1,200	436,682	31,150	---	---	---	154,216	251,316
South Dakota.....	3,150	387,319	102,036	---	100,300	184,983	1,300	403,550	155,707	---	---	---	59,638	188,205
Nebraska.....	950	747,755	328,222	---	197,469	222,064	1,700	642,562	290,452	---	---	---	129,801	222,309
Kansas.....	1,800	841,057	76,778	---	527,855	236,424	4,450	647,887	61,627	---	---	---	384,133	202,127
Total.....	218,700	8,368,007	3,238,129	47,632	1,531,387	3,550,859	235,900	8,252,914	3,536,039	76,092	---	---	1,177,947	3,462,836
Total, North.....	409,400	9,391,020	3,414,040	47,632	1,581,013	4,348,335	439,000	9,338,070	3,717,886	76,092	---	---	1,241,472	4,322,620
South:														
Southeast:														
Delaware.....	2,750	32,268	11,240	---	1,235	19,793	3,100	27,715	9,355	---	---	---	1,916	16,444
Maryland.....	12,650	116,810	35,276	---	7,238	74,296	15,450	114,507	32,448	---	---	---	10,292	71,767
Virginia.....	87,900	289,117	53,669	---	11,585	222,331	82,000	292,683	1,709	---	---	---	14,504	226,602
West Virginia.....	22,200	55,617	11,461	---	1,369	42,787	26,100	67,461	14,112	---	---	---	2,208	51,141
North Carolina.....	123,750	755,962	105,820	44,890	14,022	591,230	116,750	819,457	84,112	---	---	---	63,227	657,296
South Carolina.....	88,250	255,437	38,509	---	6,092	157,943	67,450	262,730	19,722	---	---	---	5,690	149,092
Georgia.....	167,350	367,753	106,705	63,360	3,031	194,657	151,700	340,240	54,869	---	---	---	174,915	174,915
Florida.....	58,300	540,328	18,058	1,529	---	520,741	53,900	397,063	14,760	---	---	---	4,273	378,030
Total.....	563,150	2,413,292	380,738	164,204	44,572	1,822,778	516,450	2,321,856	279,246	263,372	---	---	53,951	1,725,287

South Central:	30,800	388,164	90,964	889	6,948	289,363	39,900	433,963	94,096	2,059	10,800	327,008
Kentucky.....	55,000	316,999	71,100	74,184	5,027	166,688	54,950	317,792	57,243	95,078	8,091	157,380
Tennessee.....	106,400	256,990	82,035	78,120	4,163	92,672	114,600	248,234	48,188	126,272	1,003	72,771
Alabama.....	81,200	330,952	52,473	164,475	3,408	110,596	107,350	421,621	42,282	270,840	1,584	106,915
Mississippi.....	74,250	392,699	16,891	160,626	4,165	211,017	82,000	415,996	11,868	226,698	3,589	173,841
Arkansas.....	70,450	208,547	18,992	47,379	1,243	140,733	76,950	279,092	17,008	96,897	---	165,187
Louisiana.....	12,550	381,637	9,900	49,110	202,020	120,607	11,850	309,229	5,055	45,664	154,279	104,231
Oklahoma.....	68,650	1,494,554	48,989	672,048	128,550	644,967	79,600	1,328,794	45,927	638,083	71,154	573,630
Texas.....												
Total.....	499,300	3,770,542	391,344	1,247,031	355,524	1,776,643	567,200	3,754,721	321,667	1,501,591	250,500	1,680,963
Total, South.....	1,062,450	6,183,834	772,082	1,411,235	400,096	3,600,421	1,083,650	6,076,577	600,913	1,764,963	304,451	3,406,250
West:												
Mountain:												
Montana.....	42,250	280,511	3,675	---	165,049	111,787	38,800	294,169	4,156	---	172,359	117,654
Idaho.....	66,500	248,895	5,396	---	69,262	174,237	67,750	258,954	4,667	---	73,392	180,895
Wyoming.....	3,750	60,146	1,958	---	12,911	45,277	2,800	55,183	2,150	---	6,098	46,935
Colorado.....	9,050	285,325	27,783	---	110,888	146,654	6,050	210,197	18,557	---	39,821	151,819
New Mexico.....	12,600	105,337	1,967	52,600	6,737	44,033	11,950	99,105	1,650	56,074	1,604	39,777
Arizona.....	13,700	268,286	1,708	127,349	6,871	132,358	12,150	276,541	1,094	156,328	1,903	118,216
Utah.....	2,700	61,275	3,869	---	8,585	48,821	2,400	74,353	3,972	---	12,581	57,800
Nevada.....	1,700	16,248	337	783	1,274	13,854	1,450	14,970	234	350	694	13,692
Total.....	152,250	1,326,023	46,693	180,732	381,577	717,021	143,350	1,283,472	36,480	212,752	307,452	726,788
Pacific:												
Washington.....	250,400	307,346	5,944	---	123,124	178,278	255,000	394,883	3,927	---	153,383	237,573
Oregon.....	517,100	195,179	4,536	---	50,680	139,963	547,200	210,017	2,935	---	56,845	150,237
California.....	269,600	1,719,288	24,671	273,161	14,936	1,406,520	265,400	1,566,908	15,837	247,734	19,338	1,283,999
Total.....	1,037,100	2,221,813	35,151	273,161	188,740	1,724,761	1,067,600	2,171,808	22,699	247,734	229,566	1,671,809
Total, West.....	1,189,350	3,547,836	81,844	453,893	570,317	2,441,782	1,210,950	3,455,280	59,179	460,486	537,018	2,398,597
Total, United States.....	2,661,200	19,122,690	4,267,966	1,912,760	2,551,426	10,390,538	2,733,600	18,889,927	4,377,978	2,301,541	2,082,941	10,127,467

1 Includes saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, and other miscellaneous round products; Christmas trees; maple sap; and pine gum and stumps. The procedures and sources used in making these estimates are shown in footnote 1 of table 5.

2 Includes the value of 79 crops harvested. See Agricultural Statistics, 1960, tables 654 and 657, pages 454 and 457 for a list of crops included. Data for individual products were derived from total production figures and average prices received by farmers.

3 Less than 500 thousand dollars.

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TABLE 7.--Estimated value of timber products harvested, value added, and value added attributed to timber in harvesting in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954.

Section, region, and State	1958			1954		
	Value of products harvested ¹	Value added ²	Value added attributed to timber ²	Value of products harvested ¹	Value added ²	Value added attributed to timber ²
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
North:						
Northeast:						
Maine.....	54,700	34,400	34,400	58,300	38,550	38,550
New Hampshire.....	14,950	10,050	10,050	20,500	12,300	12,300
Vermont.....	19,450	12,300	12,300	21,400	11,350	11,350
Massachusetts.....	4,900	2,850	2,850	5,650	3,400	3,400
Rhode Island.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Connecticut.....	1,550	1,000	1,000	2,250	1,350	1,350
New York.....	47,200	29,800	29,800	38,250	22,950	22,950
New Jersey.....	5,900	3,750	3,750	3,550	2,150	2,150
Pennsylvania.....	41,850	25,300	25,300	52,900	31,750	31,750
Total.....	190,700	119,600	119,600	203,100	123,950	123,950
North Central:						
Ohio.....	18,600	12,750	12,750	18,850	10,100	10,100
Indiana.....	14,850	10,200	10,200	13,700	8,250	8,250
Illinois.....	12,400	8,500	8,500	11,500	6,900	6,900
Michigan.....	48,750	33,900	33,900	57,800	34,650	34,650
Wisconsin.....	44,900	31,300	31,300	53,350	32,000	32,000
Minnesota.....	42,900	29,400	29,400	36,500	21,950	21,950
Iowa.....	7,350	5,100	5,100	7,450	4,450	4,450
Missouri.....	22,250	15,250	15,250	28,100	16,850	16,850
North Dakota.....	800	550	550	1,200	750	750
South Dakota.....	3,150	2,150	2,150	1,300	800	800
Nebraska.....	950	650	650	1,700	1,000	1,000
Kansas.....	1,800	1,250	1,250	4,450	3,000	3,000
Total.....	218,700	151,000	151,000	235,900	140,700	140,700
Total, North.....	409,400	270,600	270,600	439,000	264,650	264,650
South:						
Southeast:						
Delaware.....	2,750	1,450	1,450	3,100	1,800	1,800
Maryland.....	12,650	6,950	6,950	15,450	9,500	9,500
Virginia.....	87,900	49,850	49,850	82,000	56,450	56,450
West Virginia.....	22,200	12,250	12,250	26,100	15,650	15,650
North Carolina.....	123,750	68,050	68,050	116,750	78,800	78,800
South Carolina.....	88,250	48,550	48,550	67,450	37,750	37,750
Georgia.....	167,350	96,350	96,350	151,700	91,050	91,050
Florida.....	58,300	35,850	35,850	53,900	32,350	32,350
Total.....	563,150	319,300	319,300	516,450	323,350	323,350

South Central:									
Kentucky.....	30,800	17,000	39,900	20,950	20,950	20,950			
Tennessee.....	55,000	32,200	54,950	34,700	34,700	34,700			
Alabama.....	106,400	61,050	114,600	67,400	67,400	67,400			
Mississippi.....	81,200	42,850	107,350	64,450	64,450	64,450			
Arkansas.....	74,250	38,900	82,000	54,950	54,950	54,950			
Louisiana.....	70,450	40,450	76,950	46,150	46,150	46,150			
Oklahoma.....	12,550	7,250	11,850	7,150	7,150	7,150			
Texas.....	68,650	40,200	79,600	47,750	47,750	47,750			
Total.....	499,300	279,900	567,200	343,500	343,500	343,500			
Total, South.....	1,062,450	599,200	1,083,650	666,850	666,850	666,850			
West:									
Mountain:									
Montana.....	42,250	21,100	38,800	20,000	20,000	20,000			
Idaho.....	66,500	33,250	67,750	34,900	34,900	34,900			
Wyoming.....	3,750	2,450	2,800	1,450	1,450	1,450			
Colorado.....	9,050	4,500	6,050	3,600	3,600	3,600			
New Mexico.....	12,600	6,300	11,950	6,150	6,150	6,150			
Arizona.....	13,700	6,900	12,150	8,500	8,500	8,500			
Utah.....	2,700	1,600	2,400	1,650	1,650	1,650			
Nevada.....	1,700	850	1,450	750	750	750			
Total.....	152,250	76,950	143,350	77,000	77,000	77,000			
Pacific:									
Washington.....	250,400	139,100	255,000	132,800	132,800	132,800			
Oregon.....	517,100	268,900	547,200	280,350	280,350	280,350			
California.....	269,600	153,950	265,400	142,450	142,450	142,450			
Total.....	1,037,100	561,950	1,067,600	555,600	555,600	555,600			
Total, West.....	1,189,350	638,900	1,210,950	632,600	632,600	632,600			
Total, United States.....	2,661,200	1,508,700	2,733,600	1,564,100	1,564,100	1,564,100			

¹ Value at local points of delivery. Includes saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, and other miscellaneous round products; Christmas trees; maple sap; and pine gum and stumps. The procedures and sources used in making these estimates are shown in footnote 1 of table 5.

² Estimates of value added, and value added attributed to timber, in harvesting were computed by multiplying the estimated number of employees in harvesting, as shown in table 9, by estimates of average value added per employee. Estimates of average value added per employee were based on data showing employment and value added by manufacture in the "Logging Camps and Contractors" industry, published by the Bureau of Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. Value added and value added attributed to timber were equal because the final products of this industry consisted entirely of timber and related products.

³ Less than 500 thousand dollars.

TABLE 8.---Estimated employment in timber harvesting¹ in the United States, by major product and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					1954				
	Total employees	Employees ²				Total employees	Employees ²			
		Saw logs	Veneer Logs	Pulpwood	Other ³		Saw logs	Veneer logs	Pulpwood	Other ³
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
North:										
Northeast.....	27,300	10,750	650	8,800	7,100	39,250	16,050	1,000	10,100	12,100
North Central.....	47,300	11,200	700	8,650	26,750	59,400	14,150	1,350	8,850	39,050
Total.....	74,600	21,950	1,350	17,450	33,850	98,650	30,200	2,350	18,950	47,150
South:										
Southeast.....	96,650	27,000	3,500	26,300	39,850	125,250	42,500	3,950	27,600	51,200
South Central.....	96,400	28,250	2,050	20,650	45,450	130,250	40,350	2,900	23,050	63,950
Total.....	193,050	55,250	5,550	46,950	85,300	255,500	82,850	6,850	50,650	115,150
West:										
Mountain.....	10,900	8,450	(⁴)	500	1,900	11,500	8,650	(⁴)	(⁴)	2,550
Pacific.....	62,700	41,700	9,900	6,200	4,900	70,850	49,900	7,800	7,900	5,250
Total.....	73,600	50,150	9,950	6,700	6,800	82,350	58,550	7,900	8,100	7,800
Total, United States.....	341,250	127,350	16,850	71,100	125,950	436,500	171,600	17,100	77,700	170,100

¹ All employment involved in harvesting and transporting timber and related products from forests to local points of delivery. All of the employment in timber harvesting was attributed to timber.

² Estimates of employment in harvesting timber products were computed by dividing the estimated output of each product (see table 4) by the following logging productivity factors (derived from the Forest Service study "Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Used by Primary Forest Products Industries, 1950").

Annual output per employee:

Section	1958					1954				
	Saw logs	Veneer	Pulpwood	Other	Total	Saw logs	Veneer	Pulpwood	Other	Total
	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)	(M cu. ft.)
North	22.4	17.2	25.2	15.5	18.8	18.8	14.4	21.1	13.0	13.0
South	30.9	24.9	29.1	19.7	25.0	25.0	20.1	23.5	15.9	15.9
West	59.1	46.1	42.0	29.5	51.5	51.5	40.2	36.6	25.7	25.7

Estimates of employment in harvesting pine gum and stumps were also derived from productivity factors.

³ Includes the employment in harvesting timber products such as coeprage logs, fuelwood, poles and piling, fence posts, mine timbers, and a miscellaneous assortment of logs and bolts used for shingles, box shooks, excelsior, and other items; Christmas trees; maple sap; and pine gum and stumps.

⁴ Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 9.--Estimated employment in timber harvesting¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	Employees		Section, region, and State	Employees	
	1958	1954		1958	1954
North:					
Northeast:					
Maine.....	10,050	10,850	Kentucky.....	5,950	9,350
New Hampshire.....	1,900	3,900	Tennessee.....	12,000	14,400
Vermont.....	1,950	3,300	Alabama.....	20,650	24,100
Massachusetts.....	700	1,450	Mississippi.....	15,550	26,450
Rhode Island.....	(²)	(²)	Arkansas.....	13,350	18,150
Connecticut.....	5,950	650	Louisiana.....	13,300	17,750
New York.....	5,950	7,100	Oklahoma.....	3,100	3,600
New Jersey.....	650	700	Texas.....	12,500	16,450
Pennsylvania.....	5,750	11,250	Total.....	96,400	130,250
Total.....	27,300	39,250	Total, South.....	193,050	255,500
North Central:			West:		
Chio.....	3,500	3,900	Mountain:		
Indiana.....	3,050	3,400	Montana.....	2,900	2,700
Illinois.....	2,500	2,900	Idaho.....	4,500	4,750
Michigan.....	9,850	14,200	Wyoming.....	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin.....	8,800	13,500	Colorado.....	800	750
Minnesota.....	8,200	10,300	New Mexico.....	950	1,300
Iowa.....	1,900	1,800	Arizona.....	1,050	1,300
Missouri.....	6,250	7,300	Utah.....	(²)	(²)
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	Nevada.....	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	1,050	500	Total.....	10,900	11,500
Nebraska.....	(²)	(²)	Pacific:		
Kansas.....	750	900	Washington.....	17,250	18,450
Total.....	47,300	59,400	Oregon.....	29,350	34,950
Total, North.....	74,600	98,650	California.....	16,100	17,450
South:			Total.....	62,700	70,850
Southeast:			Total, West.....	73,600	82,350
Delaware.....	(²)	500	Total, United States.....	341,250	436,500
Maryland.....	1,500	2,700			
Virginia.....	15,300	20,200			
West Virginia.....	3,350	5,000			
North Carolina.....	21,750	29,250			
South Carolina.....	13,850	15,400			
Georgia.....	30,600	38,950			
Florida.....	9,950	13,250			
Total.....	96,650	125,250			

¹ All employment involved in harvesting and transporting timber and related products from forests to local points of delivery. All of the employment in timber harvesting; was attributed to timber.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 8 for sources and methods used in making estimates of employment.

TABLE 10.--Estimated employment in timber harvesting¹ in the United States, by type of worker and region, 1954

Section and region	Total Number	Timber operators				Farmers and others ⁵
		Total Number	Professional and administrative ² Number	Equipment operators ³ Number	Fallers and bucks Number	
North:						
Northeast.....	39,250	28,750	1,250	9,050	15,100	10,500
North Central.....	59,400	42,050	1,900	13,750	22,050	17,350
Total.....	98,650	70,800	3,150	22,800	37,150	27,850
South:						
Southeast.....	125,250	116,250	7,250	38,700	40,600	9,000
South Central.....	130,250	120,750	7,450	40,250	42,050	9,500
Total.....	255,500	237,000	14,700	78,950	82,650	18,500
West:						
Mountain.....	11,500	11,100	1,250	3,800	2,950	(⁶)
Pacific.....	70,850	69,000	6,600	23,250	17,700	1,850
Total.....	82,350	80,100	7,850	27,050	20,650	2,250
Total, United States.....	436,500	387,900	25,700	128,800	140,450	48,600

¹ Total employment includes all employment involved in harvesting and transporting timber and related products from forests to local points of delivery (see footnotes to table 8 for sources and procedures used in making estimates). The breakdown of total employment by type of worker was based upon data contained in the Forest Service study "Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Used by Primary Forest Products Industries, 1950."

² Includes foresters, engineers, administrative and clerical personnel, and other similar workers.

³ Includes truck and tractor drivers; crane, shovel, and skidder operators; teamsters and mechanics.

⁴ Includes all other workers in occupations common to logging, such as choker setters, high climbers and riggers, river drivers, cooks, saw filers, watchmen, road workers.

⁵ Includes farmers and construction contractors.

⁶ Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 11.--Estimated production of lumber, softwood plywood, woodpulp and paperboard in the United States, by region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958				1954			
	Lumber	Softwood plywood	Woodpulp	Paper and paperboard	Lumber	Softwood plywood	Woodpulp	Paper and paperboard
North:	Thousand board feet	Thousand square feet 3/8 inch basis	Thousand tons	Thousand tons	Thousand board feet	Thousand square feet 3/8 inch basis	Thousand tons	Thousand tons
Northeast.....	1,504,299	--	2,785	7,681	1,872,640	--	2,576	7,265
North Central.....	1,631,440	--	2,345	7,325	1,724,663	--	2,070	6,720
Total.....	3,135,739	--	5,130	15,006	3,597,303	--	4,646	13,985
South:								
Southeast.....	5,178,642	--	7,502	6,844	6,554,088	--	6,064	5,714
South Central.....	5,441,753	--	5,079	5,238	6,261,157	--	4,105	4,251
Total.....	10,620,395	--	12,581	12,082	12,815,245	--	10,169	9,965
West:								
Mountain.....	3,308,274	--	(¹)	(¹)	2,951,218	--	(¹)	(¹)
Pacific.....	16,320,972	2 6,487,011	(¹)	(¹)	16,991,746	2 3,989,327	(¹)	(¹)
Total.....	19,629,246	6,487,011	³ 4,085	3,687	19,942,964	3,989,327	3,441	2,925
Total, United States.....	33,385,380	6,487,011	21,796	30,775	36,355,512	3,989,327	18,256	26,875

¹ Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

² Includes a small volume of softwood plywood produced in Montana and Idaho.

³ Includes data for Alaska.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 12.---Estimated value of shipments from primary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					
	Total	Sawmills and planing mills ¹	Veneer and plywood plants ²	Paper and paperboard mills ²	All other ^{2, 3}	Units
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
North:						
Northeast.....	1,828,550	226,550	37,750	1,554,050	10,200	
North Central.....	1,766,200	217,750	95,450	1,424,950	28,050	
Total.....	3,594,750	444,300	133,200	2,979,000	38,250	
South:						
Southeast.....	1,839,250	696,000	101,250	938,300	103,700	
South Central.....	1,757,100	788,250	42,550	838,200	88,100	
Total.....	3,596,350	1,484,250	143,800	1,776,500	191,800	
West:						
Mountain.....	319,300	277,250	2,200	38,950	900	
Pacific.....	2,577,950	1,376,750	604,950	555,650	40,600	
Total.....	2,897,250	1,654,000	607,150	594,600	41,500	
Total, United States.....	10,088,350	3,582,550	884,150	4,535,000	271,550	
	1954					
North:						
Northeast.....	1,553,850	220,100	30,250	1,299,350	4,150	
North Central.....	1,440,650	205,100	71,500	1,144,800	19,250	
Total.....	2,994,500	425,200	101,750	2,444,150	23,400	
South:						
Southeast.....	1,602,200	753,550	84,500	697,650	66,500	
South Central.....	1,515,100	831,450	35,500	571,350	76,800	
Total.....	3,117,300	1,585,000	120,000	1,269,000	143,300	
West:						
Mountain.....	295,350	257,350	800	36,550	650	
Pacific.....	2,331,800	1,536,050	413,250	348,550	34,150	
Total.....	2,627,150	1,793,400	414,050	384,900	34,800	
Total, United States.....	8,738,950	3,803,600	635,800	4,098,050	201,500	

1958 and 1954. Figures of Manufactures adjusted to include shipments from several

¹ Value of shipments as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to include shipments from several thousand small eastern sawmills which were excluded from the Census estimates. The value of shipments from sawmills and planing mills as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
North.....	333,971	444,300	291,727	425,200
South.....	1,186,979	1,484,250	1,162,099	1,585,000
West.....	1,654,010	1,654,000	1,793,374	1,793,400
Total.....	3,174,960	3,582,550	3,247,200	3,803,600

Estimates of value of shipments from regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

² Value of shipments for the United States, sections, and most regions and States as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. Estimates of value of shipments from regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

³ Includes enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores.

⁴ Does not include shipments of special alpha and dissolving pulps valued at 134 million dollars in 1958 and 128 million dollars in 1954.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 13.--Estimated value of shipments from primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	52,200	43,200
Maine.....	370,300	311,300	Tennessee.....	227,200	190,500
New Hampshire.....	95,250	81,950	Alabama.....	335,150	254,000
Vermont.....	52,450	51,050	Mississippi.....	252,150	274,250
Massachusetts.....	245,200	205,200	Arkansas.....	245,950	209,350
Rhode Island.....	3,000	3,750	Louisiana.....	411,200	356,850
Connecticut.....	61,450	54,000	Oklahoma.....	21,550	13,900
New York.....	438,100	372,900	Texas.....	211,700	173,050
New Jersey.....	183,150	148,200	Total.....	1,757,100	1,515,100
Pennsylvania.....	379,650	325,500	Total, South.....	3,596,350	3,117,300
Total.....	1,828,550	1,553,850	West:		
North Central:			Mountain:		
Ohio.....	348,850	282,400	Montana.....	56,400	58,400
Indiana.....	119,450	95,550	Idaho.....	160,600	167,700
Illinois.....	110,550	101,650	Wyoming.....	7,800	5,600
Michigan.....	342,950	293,300	Colorado.....	29,850	15,750
Wisconsin.....	577,450	447,500	New Mexico.....	25,850	16,500
Minnesota.....	180,650	135,600	Arizona.....	30,150	22,750
Iowa.....	14,650	19,050	Utah.....	6,000	5,900
Missouri.....	48,100	47,000	Nevada.....	2,650	2,750
North Dakota.....	9,550	(²)	Total.....	319,300	295,350
South Dakota.....	600	(²)	Pacific:		
Nebraska.....	13,100	12,950	Washington.....	785,550	649,450
Kansas.....			Oregon.....	1,096,300	1,025,300
Total.....	1,766,200	1,440,650	California.....	696,100	657,050
Total, North.....	3,594,750	2,994,500	Total.....	2,577,950	2,331,800
South:			Total, West.....	2,897,250	2,627,150
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	10,088,350	8,738,950
Delaware.....	10,850	14,600			
Maryland.....	110,300	99,350			
Virginia.....	336,950	279,100			
West Virginia.....	52,400	49,600			
North Carolina.....	409,900	331,750			
South Carolina.....	222,550	172,600			
Georgia.....	413,100	397,500			
Florida.....	283,200	257,700			
Total.....	1,839,250	1,602,200			

¹ Includes sawmills and planing mills, veneer and plywood plants, paper and paperboard mills, and "all other"--a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores.

² Less than 500 thousand dollars.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 12 for sources and methods used in making estimates of shipments.

TABLE 14.--Estimated value added in primary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					All other ⁴
	Total Thousand dollars	Sawmills and planing mills ¹ Thousand dollars	Veneer and plywood plants ² Thousand dollars	Pulp, paper and paperboard mills ³ Thousand dollars	Other ⁴ Thousand dollars	
North:						
Northeast.....	817,350	78,750	14,650	719,550	4,400	
North Central.....	783,500	73,600	40,700	655,150	14,050	
Total.....	1,600,850	152,350	55,350	1,374,700	18,450	
South:						
Southeast.....	837,400	209,050	48,150	530,750	49,450	
South Central.....	802,650	274,600	18,150	474,400	35,500	
Total.....	1,640,050	483,650	66,300	1,005,150	84,950	
West:						
Mountain.....	117,400	90,500	950	25,550	(⁵)	
Pacific.....	1,006,950	418,100	252,200	319,000	17,650	
Total.....	1,124,350	508,600	253,150	344,550	18,050	
Total, United States.....	4,365,250	1,144,600	374,800	2,724,400	121,450	
1954						
North:						
Northeast.....	677,800	70,650	11,300	593,900	1,950	
North Central.....	652,900	70,100	32,350	541,850	8,600	
Total.....	1,330,700	140,750	43,650	1,135,750	10,550	
South:						
Southeast.....	754,100	248,400	40,100	438,550	27,050	
South Central.....	724,200	291,250	17,650	378,850	36,450	
Total.....	1,478,300	539,650	57,750	817,400	63,500	
West:						
Mountain.....	109,600	95,700	(⁵)	13,250	(⁵)	
Pacific.....	977,900	529,000	183,350	249,500	16,050	
Total.....	1,087,500	624,700	183,600	262,750	16,450	
Total, United States.....	3,896,500	1,305,100	285,000	2,215,900	90,500	

See footnotes on following page.

¹ Value added by manufacture as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to include the value added in several thousand small eastern sawmills not covered by Census, and to exclude the value added in logging and wood operations conducted in combination with sawmills. The value added by manufacture in sawmills and planing mills as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate
	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>
North.....	133,795	152,350	145,269	140,750
South.....	386,623	483,650	515,395	539,650
West.....	674,232	508,600	842,246	624,700
Total.....	1,194,650	1,144,600	1,502,910	1,305,100

Estimates of value added in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

² Value added by manufacture as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to exclude the value added in logging and woods operations conducted in combination with veneer and plywood plants. The value added by manufacture in veneer and plywood plants as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate
	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>
North.....	58,453	55,350	48,423	43,650
South.....	67,874	66,300	59,584	57,750
West.....	263,804	253,150	197,493	183,600
Total.....	390,131	374,800	305,500	285,000

Estimates of value added in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

³ Value added by manufacture as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to exclude the value added in logging and woods operations conducted in combination with pulp mills. The value added by manufacture in pulp mills as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate	Census estimate	Forest Service estimate
	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>
North.....	1,392,379	1,374,700	1,153,245	1,135,750
South.....	1,023,406	1,005,150	836,338	817,400
West.....	381,654	344,550	299,765	262,750
Total.....	2,797,439	2,724,400	2,289,348	2,215,900

Estimates of value added in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

⁴ Value added by manufacture as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures in enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores. Estimates of value added in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

⁵ Less than 500 thousand dollars.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 15.--Estimated value added in primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	18,700	17,050
Maine.....	173,450	145,750	Tennessee.....	111,750	87,750
New Hampshire.....	45,200	39,050	Alabama.....	144,950	116,750
Vermont.....	19,650	19,650	Mississippi.....	125,550	148,350
Massachusetts.....	112,950	93,450	Arkansas.....	102,800	85,900
Rhode Island.....	1,400	1,450	Louisiana.....	194,650	186,750
Connecticut.....	28,550	22,450	Oklahoma.....	8,800	5,200
New York.....	179,600	154,600	Texas.....	95,450	76,450
New Jersey.....	90,000	63,850	Total.....	802,650	724,200
Pennsylvania.....	166,450	137,350			
Total.....	817,350	677,800			
North Central:			Total, South.....	1,640,050	1,478,300
Ohio.....	157,100	136,300			
Indiana.....	53,200	39,600	West:		
Illinois.....	55,450	47,650	Mountain:		
Michigan.....	134,850	115,850	Montana.....	19,250	21,600
Wisconsin.....	266,600	214,900	Idaho.....	60,900	60,650
Minnesota.....	82,150	67,300	Wyoming.....	2,850	3,000
Iowa.....	6,750	8,150	Colorado.....	12,150	6,850
Missouri.....	17,700	16,250	New Mexico.....	10,100	5,750
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	Arizona.....	8,950	8,350
South Dakota.....	3,100	1,900	Utah.....	2,200	2,450
Nebraska.....	(²)	(²)	Nevada.....	1,000	950
Kansas.....	6,250	4,850	Total.....	117,400	109,600
Total.....	783,500	652,900			
Total, North.....	1,600,850	1,330,700	Pacific:		
South:			Washington.....	355,500	350,600
Southeast:			Oregon.....	415,800	366,800
Delaware.....	4,300	5,350	California.....	235,650	260,900
Maryland.....	43,400	35,700	Total.....	1,006,950	977,900
Virginia.....	149,400	137,350			
West Virginia.....	20,350	20,850	Total, West.....	1,124,350	1,087,500
North Carolina.....	153,600	167,450			
South Carolina.....	82,100	81,150	Total, United States.....	4,365,250	3,896,500
Georgia.....	231,450	167,000			
Florida.....	152,800	139,250			
Total.....	837,400	754,100			

¹ Includes sawmills and planing mills, veneer and plywood plants, pulp, paper and paperboard mills, and "all other"--a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores.

² Less than 500 thousand dollars.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 14 for sources and methods used in making estimates of value added.

TABLE 16.---Estimated value added attributed to timber in primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					1954				
	Total	Sawmills and planing mills	Veneer and plywood plants	Pulp, paper and paper-board mills	All other	Total	Sawmills and planing mills	Veneer and plywood plants	Pulp, paper and paper-board mills	All other
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
North:										
Northeast.....	703,800	74,800	13,200	611,600	4,200	584,900	67,150	10,150	504,800	1,900
North Central.....	676,800	69,900	36,650	556,900	13,350	564,600	66,600	29,100	460,550	8,350
Total.....	1,380,600	144,700	49,850	1,168,500	17,550	1,148,600	133,750	39,250	965,350	10,250
South:										
Southeast.....	740,050	198,600	43,350	451,150	46,950	671,650	235,950	36,100	372,750	26,850
South Central.....	714,150	260,850	16,350	403,200	33,750	650,750	276,700	15,900	322,000	36,150
Total.....	1,454,200	459,450	59,700	854,350	80,700	1,322,400	512,650	52,000	694,750	63,000
West:										
Mountain.....	108,950	86,000	850	21,750	(²)	102,800	90,900	(²)	11,250	(²)
Pacific.....	912,050	397,200	226,950	271,150	16,750	894,900	502,600	165,000	212,050	15,250
Total.....	1,021,000	483,200	227,800	292,900	17,100	997,700	593,500	165,250	223,300	15,650
Total, United States.....	3,855,800	1,087,350	337,350	2,315,750	115,350	3,468,700	1,239,900	256,500	1,883,400	88,900

¹ Estimates of value added attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from Bureau of the Census data on cost of materials consumed, by kind, the ratios between the cost of timber products and the total cost of materials consumed, and (2) multiplying total value added as shown in table 14 by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 timber products accounted for about 95 percent of the cost of materials consumed in sawmills and planing mills, 90 percent of those consumed in veneer and plywood plants, and 85 percent of those consumed in pulp, paper and paperboard mills.

² Less than 500 thousand dollars.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 17.--Estimated value added attributed to timber in primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	17,700	16,050
Maine.....	148,850	125,450	Tennessee.....	99,700	79,600
New Hampshire.....	39,100	33,750	Alabama.....	128,950	105,500
Vermont.....	17,850	17,000	Mississippi.....	111,400	132,650
Massachusetts.....	96,450	79,700	Arkansas.....	93,250	78,500
Rhode Island.....	1,200	1,450	Louisiana.....	170,500	164,650
Connecticut.....	24,400	19,250	Oklahoma.....	8,050	4,750
New York.....	155,450	133,350	Texas.....	84,600	69,050
New Jersey.....	76,750	54,650	Total.....	714,150	650,750
Pennsylvania.....	143,750	118,800	Total, South.....	1,454,200	1,322,400
Total.....	703,800	584,000	West:		
North Central:			Mountain:		
Ohio.....	134,750	117,000	Montana.....	18,200	20,550
Indiana.....	46,800	35,000	Idaho.....	55,500	56,350
Illinois.....	48,100	41,150	Wyoming.....	2,750	2,850
Michigan.....	116,900	100,950	Colorado.....	11,400	6,400
Wisconsin.....	229,000	184,600	New Mexico.....	9,550	5,450
Minnesota.....	70,300	57,700	Arizona.....	8,500	7,950
Iowa.....	5,900	7,100	Utah.....	2,100	2,300
Missouri.....	16,300	15,000	Nevada.....	950	950
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	Total.....	108,950	102,800
South Dakota.....	2,950	1,800	Pacific:		
Nebraska.....	(²)	(²)	Washington.....	315,850	314,000
Kansas.....	5,450	4,150	Oregon.....	379,200	339,550
Total.....	676,800	564,600	California.....	217,000	241,350
Total, North.....	1,380,600	1,148,600	Total.....	912,050	894,900
South:			Total, West.....	1,021,000	997,700
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	3,855,800	3,468,700
Delaware.....	3,800	4,700			
Maryland.....	37,850	31,250			
Virginia.....	131,600	121,950			
West Virginia.....	18,950	19,600			
North Carolina.....	137,350	149,400			
South Carolina.....	72,850	72,450			
Georgia.....	204,300	150,100			
Florida.....	133,350	122,200			
Total.....	740,050	671,650			

¹ Estimates of value added attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from Bureau of the Census data on cost of materials consumed, by kind, the ratios between the cost of timber products and the total cost of materials consumed, and (2) multiplying total value added in each primary manufacturing industry by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954, timber products accounted for about 95 percent of the cost of materials consumed in sawmills and planing mills, 90 percent of those consumed in veneer and plywood plants, and 85 percent of those consumed in pulp, paper and papertboard mills.

² Less than 500 thousand dollars.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 18.--Estimated employment in primary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					1954				
	Total Number	Sawmills and planing mills ¹ Number	Veneer and plywood plants ² Number	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills ³ Number	All other ⁴ Number	Total	Sawmills and planing mills ¹ Number	Veneer and plywood plants ² Number	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills ³ Number	All other ⁴ Number
North:										
Northeast.....	88,850	15,150	2,800	70,300	600					
North Central.....	80,500	16,100	6,650	55,350	2,400					
Total.....	169,350	31,250	9,450	125,650	3,000					
South:										
Southeast.....	120,650	68,500	11,800	36,500	3,850					
South Central.....	126,200	80,000	4,850	36,650	4,700					
Total.....	246,850	148,500	16,650	73,150	8,550					
West:										
Mountain.....	15,950	14,700	(⁵)	1,000	(⁵)					
Pacific.....	108,450	57,000	30,100	18,600	2,750					
Total.....	124,400	71,700	30,250	19,600	2,850					
Total, United States.....	540,600	251,450	56,350	218,400	14,400					
North:										
Northeast.....	92,950	19,150	2,700	70,650	450					
North Central.....	78,950	17,200	5,950	53,750	2,050					
Total.....	171,900	36,350	8,650	124,400	2,500					
South:										
Southeast.....	133,000	84,200	11,500	33,950	3,350					
South Central.....	134,950	90,700	5,450	33,900	5,300					
Total.....	267,950	174,900	16,950	67,450	8,650					
West:										
Mountain.....	16,300	15,200	(⁵)	1,000	(⁵)					
Pacific.....	114,750	71,550	23,200	17,300	2,700					
Total.....	131,050	86,750	23,250	18,300	2,750					
Total, United States.....	570,900	298,000	48,850	210,150	13,900					

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Employment in Manufacturing Industries, 1954." The 1954 data are based on the 1954 Census of Manufactures submitted to include the employment in...

¹ Estimates of employment as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to include the employment in several thousand small eastern sawmills not covered by Census, and to exclude the employment in logging and woods operations conducted in combination with sawmills. Estimates of employment in sawmills and planing mills as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate Number	Forest Service estimate Number	Census estimate Number	Forest Service estimate Number
North.....	27,317	31,250	37,593	36,350
South.....	123,614	148,500	167,012	174,900
West.....	94,756	71,700	116,594	86,750
Total.....	245,687	251,450	321,199	298,000

Estimates of employment in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

² Estimates of employment as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to exclude the employment in logging and woods operations conducted in combination with veneer and plywood plants. Estimates of employment in veneer and plywood plants as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate Number	Forest Service estimate Number	Census estimate Number	Forest Service estimate Number
North.....	9,994	9,450	9,591	8,650
South.....	17,067	16,650	17,475	16,950
West.....	32,285	30,250	24,960	23,250
Total.....	59,346	56,350	52,026	48,850

Estimates of employment in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

³ Employment estimates as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures adjusted to exclude the employment in logging and woods operations conducted in combination with pulp mills. Estimates of employment in pulp mills as reported by Census and the comparable Forest Service estimates are shown below by section of the country:

Section	1958		1954	
	Census estimate Number	Forest Service estimate Number	Census estimate Number	Forest Service estimate Number
North.....	127,268	125,650	126,341	124,400
South.....	74,386	73,150	69,027	67,450
West.....	21,595	19,600	20,886	18,300
Total.....	223,249	218,400	216,254	210,150

Estimates of employment in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

⁴ Employment as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures in enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores. Estimates of employment in regions and States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

⁵ Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 19.--Estimated employment in primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Number	1954 Number	Section, region, and State	1958 Number	1954 Number
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	5,900	5,650
Maine.....	16,950	19,750	Tennessee.....	17,450	16,850
New Hampshire.....	5,800	5,850	Alabama.....	24,200	26,850
Vermont.....	3,550	3,800	Mississippi.....	20,650	23,650
Massachusetts.....	13,100	12,650	Arkansas.....	18,900	18,950
Rhode Island.....	(²)	(²)	Louisiana.....	24,300	26,600
Connecticut.....	2,550	2,700	Oklahoma.....	1,700	1,100
New York.....	20,650	21,400	Texas.....	13,100	15,300
New Jersey.....	7,550	7,550	Total.....	126,200	134,950
Pennsylvania.....	18,550	19,050			
Total.....	88,850	92,950	Total, South.....	246,850	267,950
North Central:					
Ohio.....	14,650	14,750	West:		
Indiana.....	6,200	6,250	Mountain:		
Illinois.....	5,800	5,650	Montana.....	3,000	3,350
Michigan.....	14,150	15,000	Idaho.....	6,800	7,500
Wisconsin.....	26,250	24,600	Wyoming.....	550	600
Minnesota.....	7,750	7,300	Colorado.....	1,750	1,550
Iowa.....	800	1,050	New Mexico.....	1,600	1,250
Missouri.....	3,550	3,200	Arizona.....	1,750	1,550
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	Utah.....	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	700	500	Nevada.....	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	(²)	(²)	Total.....	15,950	16,300
Kansas.....	600	600			
Total.....	80,500	78,950	Pacific:		
Total, North.....	169,350	171,900	Washington.....	34,550	38,000
			Oregon.....	45,750	46,200
South:			California.....	28,150	30,550
Delaware.....	600	950	Total.....	108,450	114,750
Maryland.....	5,450	5,000	Total, West.....	124,400	131,050
Virginia.....	22,500	24,550	Total, United States.....	540,600	570,900
West Virginia.....	5,950	6,800			
North Carolina.....	31,350	32,850			
South Carolina.....	14,950	17,200			
Georgia.....	25,400	29,850			
Florida.....	14,450	15,800			
Total.....	120,650	133,000			

¹ Includes sawmills and planing mills; veneer and plywood plants; pulp, paper, and paperboard mills; and "all other"—a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises manufacturing such products as shingles, cooperage stock, excelsior, charcoal, wood distillation products, and gum and wood naval stores.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 18 for sources and methods used in making estimates of employment.

TABLE 20.--Estimated employment attributed to timber in primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					1954				
	Total	Sawmill and planing mills	Veneer and plywood plants	Pulp, paper, and paper-board mills	All other	Total	Sawmills and planing mills	Veneer and plywood plants	Pulp, paper, and paper-board mills	All other
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
North:										
Northeast.....	77,200	14,350	2,550	59,750	1,550	81,150	18,200	2,450	60,050	(²)
North Central.....	70,600	15,300	5,950	47,050	2,300	69,350	16,300	5,350	45,700	2,000
Total.....	147,800	29,650	8,500	106,800	2,850	150,500	34,500	7,800	105,750	2,450
South:										
Southeast.....	110,400	65,100	10,650	31,000	3,650	122,500	80,000	10,350	28,900	3,250
South Central.....	116,000	76,000	4,350	31,150	4,500	124,750	86,150	4,900	28,500	5,200
Total.....	226,400	141,100	15,000	62,150	8,150	247,250	166,150	15,250	57,400	8,450
West:										
Mountain.....	15,050	13,950	(²)	850	(²)	15,400	14,450	(²)	850	(²)
Pacific.....	99,650	54,150	27,100	15,800	2,600	106,100	67,950	20,900	14,700	2,550
Total.....	114,700	68,100	27,250	16,650	2,700	121,500	82,400	20,950	15,550	2,600
Total, United States.....	488,900	238,850	50,750	185,600	13,700	519,250	283,050	44,000	178,700	13,500

¹ Estimates of employment attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from the Bureau of the Census data on cost of materials consumed by kind, the ratios between the cost of timber products and the total cost of materials consumed, and (2) multiplying total employment as shown in table 18 by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 timber products accounted for about 95 percent of the cost of materials consumed in sawmills and planing mills, 90 percent of those consumed in veneer and plywood plants, and 85 percent of those consumed in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 21.--Estimated employment attributed to timber in primary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region and State	1958	1954	Section, region and State	1958	1954
North:					
Northeast:					
Maine.....	14,600	17,250	South Central:		
New Hampshire.....	5,100	5,150	Kentucky.....	5,600	5,350
Vermont.....	3,250	3,450	Tennessee.....	16,100	15,650
Massachusetts.....	11,200	10,800	Alabama.....	22,250	24,950
Rhode Island.....	(²)	(²)	Mississippi.....	18,850	21,750
Connecticut.....	2,200	2,350	Arkansas.....	17,650	17,700
New York.....	18,000	18,650	Louisiana.....	21,900	24,100
New Jersey.....	6,450	6,500	Oklahoma.....	1,600	1,050
Pennsylvania.....	16,300	16,800	Texas.....	12,050	14,200
Total.....	77,200	81,150	Total.....	116,000	124,750
North Central:			Total, South.....	226,400	247,250
Ohio.....	12,700	12,850	West:		
Indiana.....	5,600	5,600	Mountain:		
Illinois.....	5,100	4,950	Montana.....	2,850	3,200
Michigan.....	12,450	13,300	Idaho.....	6,350	7,050
Wisconsin.....	22,750	21,400	Wyoming.....	500	600
Minnesota.....	6,650	6,300	Colorado.....	1,650	1,450
Iowa.....	700	950	New Mexico.....	1,500	1,200
Missouri.....	3,350	3,000	Arizona.....	1,700	1,450
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	Utah.....	(²)	(²)
South Dakota.....	700	(²)	Nevada.....	(²)	(²)
Nebraska.....	(²)	(²)	Total.....	15,050	15,400
Kansas.....	550	500			
Total.....	70,600	69,350	Pacific:		
South:			Washington.....	31,400	34,650
Southeast:			Oregon.....	42,100	43,000
Delaware.....	550	850	California.....	26,150	28,450
Maryland.....	4,900	4,500	Total.....	99,650	106,100
Virginia.....	20,650	22,600	Total, West.....	114,700	121,500
West Virginia.....	5,600	6,450	Total, United States.....	488,900	519,250
North Carolina.....	28,850	30,250			
South Carolina.....	13,700	15,850			
Georgia.....	23,200	27,700			
Florida.....	12,950	14,300			
Total.....	110,400	122,500			

¹ Estimates of employment attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from the Bureau of the Census data on cost of materials consumed by kind, the ratios between the cost of timber products and the total cost of materials consumed, and (2) multiplying total employment in each primary manufacturing industry by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 timber products accounted for about 95 percent of the cost of materials consumed in sawmills and planing mills, 90 percent of those consumed in veneer and plywood plants, and 85 percent of those consumed in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 22.--Estimated value of shipments¹ from selected secondary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958						1954					
	Total	Millwork and prefabricated wood products	Wooden containers	Furniture	Paper and paperboard products	Total	Millwork and prefabricated wood products	Wooden containers	Furniture	Paper and paperboard products	Total	
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
North:												
Northeast.....	3,941,750	224,050	63,350	1,081,600	2,572,750	3,262,650	180,250	84,900	952,000	2,045,500		
North Central.....	4,563,400	528,650	80,800	1,348,700	2,605,250	3,902,600	488,700	101,800	1,239,800	2,072,300		
Total.....	8,505,150	752,700	144,150	2,430,300	5,178,000	7,165,250	668,950	186,700	2,191,800	4,117,800		
South:												
Southeast.....	1,804,400	130,600	90,950	898,650	684,200	1,271,750	90,500	81,850	624,000	475,400		
South Central.....	1,365,450	172,850	110,150	524,700	557,750	994,850	141,650	102,600	348,300	402,300		
Total.....	3,169,850	303,450	201,100	1,423,350	1,241,950	2,266,600	232,150	184,450	972,300	877,700		
West:												
Mountain.....	121,700	45,950	4,300	44,300	27,150	82,050	34,450	12,800	22,800	12,000		
Pacific.....	1,572,500	269,750	79,900	480,750	742,100	1,117,850	232,700	66,900	342,550	475,700		
Total.....	1,694,200	315,700	84,200	525,050	769,250	1,199,900	267,150	79,700	365,350	487,700		
Total, United States.....	13,369,200	1,371,850	429,450	4,378,700	7,189,200	10,631,750	1,168,250	450,850	3,529,450	5,483,200		

¹ Value of shipments as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. Estimates of the value of shipments from regions for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 23.--Estimated value of shipments from selected secondary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State², 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	134,450	96,300
Maine.....	57,300	39,200	Tennessee.....	272,900	189,300
New Hampshire.....	92,500	83,550	Alabama.....	140,700	103,550
Vermont.....	56,000	36,550	Mississippi.....	116,700	74,450
Massachusetts.....	564,800	482,400	Arkansas.....	146,800	108,200
Rhode Island.....	35,250	27,500	Louisiana.....	174,900	141,050
Connecticut.....	150,650	121,000	Oklahoma.....	35,150	30,050
New York.....	1,479,100	1,242,600	Texas.....	343,850	251,950
New Jersey.....	615,900	485,450	Total.....	1,365,450	994,850
Pennsylvania.....	890,200	741,400	Total, South.....	3,169,850	2,266,600
Total.....	3,941,750	3,262,650	West:		
North Central			Mountain:		
Ohio.....	823,100	702,500	Montana.....	10,000	7,200
Indiana.....	484,750	428,150	Idaho.....	6,150	3,300
Illinois.....	1,040,500	868,550	Wyoming.....	550	600
Michigan.....	672,250	592,400	Colorado.....	45,450	27,800
Wisconsin.....	686,750	584,150	New Mexico.....	8,700	7,450
Minnesota.....	237,600	268,550	Arizona.....	28,000	17,600
Iowa.....	146,600	112,450	Utah.....	15,400	10,750
Missouri.....	348,650	260,350	Nevada.....	7,450	7,350
North Dakota.....	1,300	700	Total.....	121,700	82,050
South Dakota.....	5,900	2,550	Pacific:		
Nebraska.....	40,250	26,850	Washington.....	258,500	187,600
Kansas.....	75,750	55,400	Oregon.....	153,700	111,000
Total.....	4,563,400	3,902,600	California.....	1,160,300	819,250
Total, North.....	8,505,150	7,165,250	Total.....	1,572,500	1,117,850
South:			Total, West.....	1,694,200	1,199,900
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	13,369,200	10,631,750
Delaware.....	7,700	8,800			
Maryland.....	215,000	160,600			
Virginia.....	368,300	252,200			
West Virginia.....	42,800	31,900			
North Carolina.....	512,450	352,750			
South Carolina.....	92,000	62,100			
Georgia.....	335,850	225,850			
Florida.....	230,300	175,550			
Total.....	1,804,400	1,271,750			

¹ The value of shipments from the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, the wooden containers industry, the furniture industry, and the paper and paperboard products industry as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. A detailed definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

² Estimates of the value of shipments from States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

TABLE 24.---Estimated value added¹ in selected secondary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958					
	Total Thousand dollars	Millwork and prefabricated wood products Thousand dollars	Wooden containers Thousand dollars	Furniture Thousand dollars	Paper and paperboard products Thousand dollars	Fibers, plastics, and textiles Thousand dollars
North:						
Northeast.....	5,487,650	91,050	26,600	545,550	1,135,300	3,689,150
North Central.....	2,727,200	213,150	36,550	686,800	1,044,300	746,400
Total.....	8,214,850	304,200	63,150	1,232,350	2,179,600	4,435,550
South:						
Southeast.....	2,485,050	45,400	43,150	435,200	255,150	1,706,150
South Central.....	1,237,850	61,300	44,000	243,300	203,500	685,750
Total.....	3,722,900	106,700	87,150	678,500	458,650	2,391,900
West:						
Mountain.....	65,800	17,050	1,000	20,050	10,350	17,350
Pacific.....	947,250	106,950	32,200	244,900	268,700	294,500
Total.....	1,013,050	124,000	33,200	264,950	279,050	311,850
Total, United States.....	12,950,800	534,900	183,500	2,175,800	2,917,300	7,139,300
1954						
North:						
Northeast.....	5,093,450	79,800	38,400	488,800	902,200	3,584,250
North Central.....	2,428,050	213,550	47,050	653,550	881,500	632,400
Total.....	7,521,500	293,350	85,450	1,142,350	1,783,700	4,216,650
South:						
Southeast.....	2,262,400	38,350	41,200	310,700	182,400	1,689,750
South Central.....	1,020,200	57,950	48,600	166,300	136,650	610,700
Total.....	3,282,600	96,300	89,800	477,000	319,050	2,300,450
West:						
Mountain.....	45,150	13,250	1,500	11,100	6,500	12,800
Pacific.....	691,950	93,250	21,750	177,500	182,350	217,100
Total.....	737,100	106,500	23,250	188,600	188,850	229,900
Total, United States.....	11,541,200	496,150	198,500	1,807,950	2,291,600	6,747,000

¹ Value added by manufacture as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. Estimates of the value added in regions for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.
NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 25.--Estimated value added in selected secondary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State², 1958 and 1954.

Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	103,400	95,150
Maine.....	44,150	54,250	Tennessee.....	358,850	372,900
New Hampshire.....	58,800	60,450	Alabama.....	190,650	159,000
Vermont.....	31,950	23,300	Mississippi.....	106,950	70,900
Massachusetts.....	611,500	585,800	Arkansas.....	79,800	55,850
Rhode Island.....	101,000	128,850	Louisiana.....	84,050	63,800
Connecticut.....	191,600	190,700	Oklahoma.....	22,400	19,250
New York.....	2,494,900	2,311,050	Texas.....	291,750	183,350
New Jersey.....	694,750	644,250	Total.....	1,237,850	1,020,200
Pennsylvania.....	1,259,000	1,094,800			
Total.....	5,487,650	5,093,450	Total, South.....	3,722,900	3,282,600
North Central:			West:		
Ohio.....	511,700	462,300	Mountain:		
Indiana.....	271,600	227,600	Montana.....	4,250	2,950
Illinois.....	679,000	591,800	Idaho.....	2,150	1,000
Michigan.....	382,150	339,350	Wyoming.....	(3)	(3)
Wisconsin.....	304,350	267,850	Colorado.....	22,900	16,250
Minnesota.....	146,300	179,300	New Mexico.....	7,100	4,600
Iowa.....	101,800	84,250	Arizona.....	14,150	7,150
Missouri.....	262,900	231,250	Utah.....	12,750	9,950
North Dakota.....	550	350	Nevada.....	2,300	2,850
South Dakota.....	2,150	1,250	Total.....	65,800	45,150
Nebraska.....	22,150	16,150	Pacific:		
Kansas.....	42,400	26,600	Washington.....	94,500	81,700
Total.....	2,727,200	2,428,050	Oregon.....	75,150	49,500
Total, North.....	8,214,850	7,521,500	California.....	777,600	560,750
South:			Total.....	947,250	691,950
Southeast:			Total, West.....	1,013,050	737,100
Delaware.....	14,550	64,050	Total, United States.....	12,950,800	11,541,200
Maryland.....	234,250	181,650			
Virginia.....	446,300	507,800			
West Virginia.....	93,400	62,850			
North Carolina.....	825,200	646,350			
South Carolina.....	287,900	336,100			
Georgia.....	468,450	343,950			
Florida.....	115,000	119,650			
Total.....	2,485,050	2,262,400			

¹ Value added by manufacture in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry, the wooden containers industry, the furniture industry, the paper and paperboard products industry, and the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. A detailed definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

² Estimates of the value added in manufacture in States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

³ Less than 500 thousand dollars.

TABLE 27.--Estimated value added attributed to timber in secondary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region, and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	42,250	39,950
Maine.....	49,000	58,950	Tennessee.....	151,500	142,250
New Hampshire.....	47,150	40,150	Alabama.....	72,800	63,900
Vermont.....	25,600	19,500	Mississippi.....	55,150	42,400
Massachusetts.....	262,350	227,300	Arkansas.....	52,600	41,300
Rhode Island.....	27,450	29,350	Louisiana.....	42,150	43,350
Connecticut.....	68,450	63,150	Oklahoma.....	12,100	9,950
New York.....	744,000	724,650	Texas.....	114,800	83,650
New Jersey.....	255,090	197,700	Total.....	549,350	466,750
Pennsylvania.....	397,300	346,100			
Total.....	1,876,350	1,706,850	Total, South.....	1,621,150	1,358,400
North Central:			West:		
Ohio.....	243,150	215,300	Mountain:		
Indiana.....	149,950	126,600	Montana.....	3,800	3,250
Illinois.....	327,800	283,900	Idaho.....	3,050	2,050
Michigan.....	195,950	188,000	Wyoming.....	1,650	1,400
Wisconsin.....	182,850	159,000	Colorado.....	12,200	10,050
Minnesota.....	85,050	105,400	New Mexico.....	4,450	2,150
Iowa.....	46,550	39,100	Arizona.....	6,500	4,200
Missouri.....	129,200	100,950	Utah.....	3,800	3,200
North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	Nevada.....	1,700	2,100
South Dakota.....	2,250	1,550	Total.....	37,150	28,400
South Dakota.....	11,800	10,250			
Nebraska.....	21,500	14,350	Pacific:		
Kansas.....			Washington.....	73,700	56,950
Total.....	1,396,400	1,244,600	Oregon.....	62,550	43,550
			California.....	379,000	273,450
Total, North.....	3,272,750	2,951,450	Total.....	515,250	379,950
South:			Total, West.....	552,400	408,350
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	5,446,300	4,718,200
Delaware.....	5,050	20,400			
Maryland.....	106,750	61,950			
Virginia.....	238,100	212,050			
West Virginia.....	48,800	27,400			
North Carolina.....	308,100	261,100			
South Carolina.....	124,700	122,500			
Georgia.....	173,750	117,800			
Florida.....	66,550	68,450			
Total.....	1,071,800	891,650			

¹ The value added attributed to timber in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry; the wooden containers industry; the furniture industry; the paper and paperboard products industry; the fibers, plastics, and textiles industry; and "all other"--a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises engaged in wood preservation and the manufacture of such products as lasts, mirror and picture frames, cork products and sporting goods. A detailed definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

² Less than 500 thousand dollars.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 26 for the methods used in making estimates of value added attributed to timber.

TABLE 28.--Estimated employment¹ in selected secondary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958						1954					
	Total Number	Millwork and prefabricated wood products Number	Wooden containers Number	Furniture Number	Paper and paperboard products Number	Fibers, plastics, and textiles Number	Total Number	Millwork and prefabricated wood products Number	Wooden containers Number	Furniture Number	Paper and paperboard products Number	Fibers, plastics, and textiles Number
North:												
Northeast.....	862,350	12,000	6,000	79,500	132,400	632,450	13,300	172,550	246,700	742,400		
North Central.....	352,750	28,150	7,300	93,050	114,300	109,950						
Total.....	1,215,100	40,150	13,300	172,550	246,700	742,400						
South:												
Southeast.....	438,700	8,550	11,100	78,550	33,550	306,950						
South Central.....	217,850	10,600	10,050	44,200	24,150	128,850						
Total.....	656,550	19,150	21,150	122,750	57,700	435,800						
West:												
Mountain.....	10,550	2,400	(²)	2,950	1,150	3,800						
Pacific.....	121,500	13,800	4,850	31,900	26,600	44,350						
Total.....	132,050	16,200	5,100	34,850	27,750	48,150						
Total, United States.....	2,003,700	75,500	39,550	330,150	332,150	1,226,350						
North:												
Northeast.....	942,800	13,300	8,950	82,950	126,850	710,750						
North Central.....	389,400	34,700	10,650	105,400	114,300	124,350						
Total.....	1,332,200	48,000	19,600	188,350	241,150	835,100						
South:												
Southeast.....	439,400	8,650	12,200	66,700	27,800	324,050						
South Central.....	208,450	11,050	13,100	36,750	21,650	125,900						
Total.....	647,850	19,700	25,300	103,450	49,450	449,950						
West:												
Mountain.....	8,850	2,200	800	1,800	850	3,200						
Pacific.....	112,900	14,700	5,250	26,500	22,450	44,000						
Total.....	121,750	16,900	6,050	28,300	23,300	47,200						
Total, United States.....	2,101,800	84,600	50,950	320,100	313,900	1,332,250						

¹ Employment as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. Estimates of employment in regions for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 29.---Estimated employment in selected secondary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State², 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Number	1954 Number	Section, region, and State	1958 Number	1954 Number
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	19,550	20,300
Maine.....	6,750	10,200	Tennessee.....	61,900	63,750
New Hampshire.....	9,800	11,150	Alabama.....	36,600	37,150
Vermont.....	4,800	4,900	Mississippi.....	25,500	20,350
Massachusetts.....	99,750	110,750	Arkansas.....	16,150	12,700
Rhode Island.....	17,050	24,900	Louisiana.....	12,150	13,150
Connecticut.....	29,400	36,100	Oklahoma.....	4,100	3,900
New York.....	360,750	396,600	Texas.....	41,900	37,150
New Jersey.....	106,650	114,350	Total.....	217,850	208,450
Pennsylvania.....	227,400	233,850	Total, South.....	656,550	647,850
Total.....	862,350	942,800			
North Central:			West:		
Ohio.....	65,050	71,700	Montana.....	600	500
Indiana.....	38,000	41,350	Idaho.....	(³)	(³)
Illinois.....	91,000	99,300	Wyoming.....	(³)	(³)
Michigan.....	43,050	47,900	Colorado.....	3,350	3,300
Wisconsin.....	38,250	41,300	New Mexico.....	1,100	600
Minnesota.....	17,700	23,450	Arizona.....	2,650	1,500
Iowa.....	11,250	12,400	Utah.....	2,200	2,150
Missouri.....	39,750	44,350	Nevada.....	(³)	500
North Dakota.....	(³)	(³)	Total.....	10,550	8,850
South Dakota.....	(³)	(³)	Pacific:		
Nebraska.....	3,150	3,100	Washington.....	12,550	13,300
Kansas.....	5,200	4,200	Oregon.....	9,450	8,450
Total.....	352,750	389,400	California.....	99,500	91,150
Total, North.....	1,215,100	1,332,200	Total.....	121,500	112,900
South:			Total, West.....	132,050	121,750
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	2,003,700	2,101,800
Delaware.....	2,800	7,500			
Maryland.....	36,050	35,400			
Virginia.....	62,150	68,250			
West Virginia.....	11,300	8,850			
North Carolina.....	161,500	149,350			
South Carolina.....	58,100	69,500			
Georgia.....	85,150	80,000			
Florida.....	21,650	20,550			
Total.....	438,700	439,400			

¹ Employment in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry; the wooden containers industry; the furniture industry; the paper and paperboard products industry; and the fibers, plastics and textiles industry as reported by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures. A detailed definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

² Estimates of employment in States for which no Census estimates were published were derived from Census footnote data.

³ Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 30.--Estimated employment attributed to timber¹ in secondary manufacturing industries in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958							1954						
	Total Number	Millwork and prefabricated wood products Number	Wooden containers Number	Furniture Number	Paper and paperboard products Number	Fibers, plastics, and textiles Number	All other Number	Total Number	Millwork and prefabricated wood products Number	Wooden containers Number	Furniture Number	Paper and paperboard products Number	Fibers, plastics, and textiles Number	All other Number
North:														
Northeast.....	272,650	9,300	5,000	29,100	91,400	105,600	33,250							
North Central.....	181,300	21,600	6,050	33,700	79,000	16,700	24,250							
Total.....	454,950	30,900	11,050	62,800	170,400	122,300	57,500							
South:														
Southeast.....	174,700	6,550	9,100	38,900	23,200	85,500	11,450							
South Central.....	94,550	8,250	8,250	19,100	16,650	24,750	17,550							
Total.....	269,250	14,800	17,350	58,000	39,850	110,250	29,000							
West:														
Mountain.....	5,600	1,900	(²)	850	800	600	1,250							
Pacific.....	63,350	10,800	4,100	12,000	18,600	6,550	11,300							
Total.....	68,950	12,700	4,300	12,850	19,400	7,150	12,550							
Total, United States.....	793,150	58,400	32,700	133,650	229,650	239,700	99,050							
North:														
Northeast.....	307,350	9,850	6,900	31,500	89,400	135,750	33,950							
North Central.....	196,000	25,850	8,500	37,350	79,900	19,400	25,000							
Total.....	503,350	35,700	15,400	68,850	169,300	155,150	58,950							
South:														
Southeast.....	166,200	6,350	9,650	34,100	19,500	84,950	11,650							
South Central.....	94,200	7,950	10,500	16,250	15,200	24,700	19,600							
Total.....	260,400	14,300	20,150	50,350	34,700	109,650	31,250							
West:														
Mountain.....	5,300	1,750	650	500	650	550	1,200							
Pacific.....	58,250	11,300	4,200	10,050	15,900	7,100	9,700							
Total.....	63,550	13,050	4,850	10,550	16,550	7,650	10,900							
Total, United States.....	827,300	63,050	40,400	129,750	220,550	272,450	101,100							

¹ Estimates of employment attributed to timber were computed for most industries by (1) determining from Bureau of the Census data on the cost of materials consumed, by kind, the ratios between the cost of timber products and the total cost of timber products consumed, and (2) multiplying total employment shown in table 28 by the derived ratios. In some industries, such as the dresses industry, where data on the cost of materials consumed were not available, values or quantities of goods produced were substituted for costs. In the "all other" grouping estimates were computed by (1) estimating the volume of wood consumed, and (2) multiplying this volume by the average employment attributed to timber per unit of wood consumed in the other secondary manufacturing industries.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: A definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

TABLE 31.--Estimated employment attributed to timber in secondary manufacturing industries¹ in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958 Number	1954 Number	Section, region, and State	1958 Number	1954 Number
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	7,550	8,050
Maine.....	10,350	13,850	Tennessee.....	24,100	24,100
New Hampshire.....	7,400	7,650	Alabama.....	12,250	13,750
Vermont.....	3,600	4,250	Mississippi.....	10,600	10,700
Massachusetts.....	39,000	42,150	Arkansas.....	9,250	9,250
Rhode Island.....	4,550	5,500	Louisiana.....	7,700	8,400
Connecticut.....	10,000	12,750	Oklahoma.....	2,250	2,200
New York.....	101,900	120,700	Texas.....	17,800	17,750
New Jersey.....	35,100	32,650	Total.....	94,550	94,200
Pennsylvania.....	61,750	67,850			
Total.....	273,650	307,350	Total, South.....	260,250	260,400
North Central:			West:		
Ohio.....	31,350	32,750	Mountain:		
Indiana.....	21,200	23,150	Montana.....	600	600
Illinois.....	42,850	45,600	Idaho.....	500	(2)
Michigan.....	25,750	28,800	Wyoming.....	(2)	(2)
Wisconsin.....	23,050	23,900	Colorado.....	1,800	1,950
Minnesota.....	8,650	12,500	New Mexico.....	(2)	(2)
Iowa.....	6,100	6,700	Arizona.....	1,050	750
Missouri.....	17,900	18,350	Utah.....	650	650
North Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	Nevada.....	(2)	(2)
South Dakota.....	(2)	(2)	Total.....	5,600	5,300
Nebraska.....	1,800	1,850			
Kansas.....	2,250	2,050	Pacific:		
Total.....	181,300	196,000	Washington.....	9,450	9,250
Total, North.....	454,950	503,350	Oregon.....	7,550	7,100
South:			California.....	46,350	41,800
Southeast:			Total.....	63,350	58,250
Delaware.....	1,000	2,200	Total, West.....	68,950	63,550
Maryland.....	14,850	10,700	Total, United States.....	793,150	827,300
Virginia.....	32,900	29,050			
West Virginia.....	6,650	4,000			
North Carolina.....	56,050	57,950			
South Carolina.....	22,250	24,450			
Georgia.....	28,850	25,850			
Florida.....	12,150	12,000			
Total.....	174,700	166,200			

¹ The employment attributed to timber in the millwork and prefabricated wood products industry; the wooden containers industry; the furniture industry; the paper and paperboard products industry; the fibers, plastics and textiles industry; and "all other"--a miscellaneous grouping which includes enterprises engaged in wood preservation and the manufacture of such products as lasts, mirror and picture frames, cork products, and sporting goods. A detailed definition of each industry is contained in Appendix B.

² Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: See footnotes to table 30 for the methods used in making estimates of employment attributed to timber.

TABLE 32.---Estimated value added and value added attributed to timber in construction in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958			1954		
	Value added ¹		Attributed to timber	Value added ¹		Attributed to timber
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
North:						
North-east:						
Maine.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	152,000	30,400	30,400
New Hampshire....	114,000	22,800	22,800	91,000	18,200	18,200
Vermont.....	76,000	15,200	15,200	61,000	12,200	12,200
Massachusetts.....	1,027,000	205,400	205,400	727,000	145,400	145,400
Rhode Island.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	152,000	30,400	30,400
Connecticut.....	685,000	137,000	137,000	515,000	103,000	103,000
New York.....	3,995,000	799,000	799,000	3,030,000	606,000	606,000
New Jersey.....	1,446,000	289,200	289,200	1,273,000	254,600	254,600
Pennsylvania.....	2,245,000	449,000	449,000	1,909,000	381,800	381,800
Total.....	9,892,000	1,978,400	1,978,400	7,910,000	1,582,000	1,582,000
North Central:						
Ohio.....	2,359,000	471,800	471,800	2,121,000	424,200	424,200
Indiana.....	989,000	197,800	197,800	697,000	139,400	139,400
Illinois.....	2,816,000	563,200	563,200	2,272,000	454,400	454,400
Michigan.....	1,484,000	296,800	296,800	1,697,000	339,400	339,400
Wisconsin.....	799,000	159,800	159,800	667,000	133,400	133,400
Minnesota.....	723,000	144,600	144,600	606,000	121,200	121,200
Iowa.....	419,000	83,800	83,800	394,000	78,800	78,800
Missouri.....	875,000	175,000	175,000	788,000	157,600	157,600
North Dakota.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	121,000	24,200	24,200
South Dakota.....	114,000	22,800	22,800	121,000	24,200	24,200
Nebraska.....	266,000	53,200	53,200	242,000	48,400	48,400
Kansas.....	457,000	91,400	91,400	394,000	78,800	78,800
Total.....	11,453,000	2,290,000	2,290,000	10,120,000	2,024,000	2,024,000
Total, North.....	21,345,000	4,269,000	4,269,000	18,030,000	3,606,000	3,606,000
South:						
Southeast:						
Delaware.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	121,000	24,200	24,200
Maryland.....	951,000	190,200	190,200	697,000	139,400	139,400
Virginia.....	723,000	144,600	144,600	515,000	103,000	103,000
West Virginia.....	266,000	53,200	53,200	212,000	42,400	42,400
North Carolina.....	495,000	99,000	99,000	394,000	78,800	78,800
South Carolina.....	266,000	53,200	53,200	364,000	72,800	72,800
Georgia.....	495,000	99,000	99,000	394,000	78,800	78,800
Florida.....	1,446,000	289,200	289,200	1,168,000	233,600	233,600
Total.....	4,794,000	958,800	958,800	3,515,000	703,000	703,000
Total, South.....	21,345,000	4,269,000	4,269,000	18,030,000	3,606,000	3,606,000
Total, United States.....	42,690,000	8,538,000	8,538,000	36,060,000	7,212,000	7,212,000
Section, region, and State	Value added¹		Attributed to timber	Value added¹		Attributed to timber
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
South Central:						
Kentucky.....	381,000	76,200	76,200	381,000	76,200	76,200
Tennessee.....	457,000	91,400	91,400	457,000	91,400	91,400
Alabama.....	419,000	83,800	83,800	419,000	83,800	83,800
Mississippi.....	190,000	38,000	38,000	190,000	38,000	38,000
Arkansas.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	152,000	30,400	30,400
Louisiana.....	723,000	144,600	144,600	723,000	144,600	144,600
Oklahoma.....	381,000	76,200	76,200	381,000	76,200	76,200
Texas.....	1,864,000	372,800	372,800	1,864,000	372,800	372,800
Total.....	4,567,000	913,400	913,400	4,567,000	913,400	913,400
Total, South.....	9,361,000	1,872,200	1,872,200	6,999,000	1,399,800	1,399,800
West:						
Mountain:						
Montana.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	152,000	30,400	30,400
Idaho.....	152,000	30,400	30,400	152,000	30,400	30,400
Wyoming.....	114,000	22,800	22,800	114,000	22,800	22,800
Colorado.....	496,000	99,200	99,200	496,000	99,200	99,200
New Mexico.....	266,000	53,200	53,200	266,000	53,200	53,200
Arizona.....	419,000	83,800	83,800	419,000	83,800	83,800
Utah.....	190,000	38,000	38,000	190,000	38,000	38,000
Nevada.....	76,000	15,200	15,200	76,000	15,200	15,200
Total.....	1,865,000	373,000	373,000	1,865,000	373,000	373,000
Total, West.....	1,865,000	373,000	373,000	1,865,000	373,000	373,000
Pacific:						
Washington.....	685,000	137,000	137,000	685,000	137,000	137,000
Oregon.....	342,000	68,400	68,400	342,000	68,400	68,400
California.....	4,452,000	890,400	890,400	4,452,000	890,400	890,400
Total.....	5,479,000	1,095,800	1,095,800	5,479,000	1,095,800	1,095,800
Total, West.....	7,344,000	1,468,800	1,468,800	5,271,000	1,054,200	1,054,200
Total, United States.....	38,050,000	7,610,000	7,610,000	30,300,000	6,060,000	6,060,000

¹ Includes the value added in new construction and maintenance repair. The estimates of total value added for the United States were derived by subtracting the estimated value of shipments of construction materials from manufacturing and mineral industries, plus an allowance for freight, from the total value of construction as reported by the Business and Defense Services Administration in "Construction Review." The estimates of total value added were broken down by State on the basis of the State distribution of total wages paid in construction. Estimates of total wages paid by State were derived by multiplying the estimated employment by State (see table 33) by the average annual wages paid in construction in each State as reported by the Bureau of Employment Security in "Employment and Wages." The estimates of value added attributed to timber in construction were computed by (1) determining the ratios between the estimated value of shipments of timber products used in construction and total shipments of construction materials, and (2) multiplying total value added by the derived ratios. Estimates of the value of shipments of timber products used in construction and of all construction materials were derived from information published by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries. In both 1958 and 1954, shipments of timber products used in

TABLE 33.--Estimated employment and employment attributed to timber in construction in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region and State	1958			1954			1958			1954		
	Employment ¹			Employment ¹			Employment ¹			Employment ¹		
	Total	Attributed to timber	Number	Total	Attributed to timber	Number	Total	Attributed to timber	Number	Total	Attributed to timber	Number
North:												
Northeast:												
Maine.....	21,000	4,200	4,800	24,000	4,800	4,800	50,400	10,100	60,000	12,000	12,000	
New Hampshire.....	12,600	2,500	2,400	12,000	2,400	2,400	63,000	12,600	80,000	16,000	16,000	
Vermont.....	8,400	1,700	1,600	8,000	1,600	1,600	63,000	12,600	48,000	9,600	9,600	
Massachusetts.....	113,400	22,700	21,600	108,000	21,600	21,600	33,600	6,700	24,000	4,800	4,800	
Rhode Island.....	16,800	3,400	4,800	24,000	4,800	4,800	25,200	5,100	30,000	4,800	4,800	
Connecticut.....	14,400	71,400	12,800	64,000	12,800	12,800	96,600	19,300	116,000	16,000	16,000	
New York.....	386,400	77,300	70,400	352,000	70,400	70,400	50,400	10,100	60,500	9,600	9,600	
New Jersey.....	142,800	28,500	29,600	148,000	29,600	29,600	243,600	48,700	292,300	44,800	44,800	
Pennsylvania.....	256,200	51,200	52,800	264,000	52,800	52,800	625,800	125,200	751,000	117,600	117,600	
Total.....	1,029,000	205,800	200,800	1,004,000	200,800	200,800	1,297,800	259,600	1,557,400	319,200	319,200	
North Central:												
Ohio.....	235,200	47,000	49,600	248,000	49,600	49,600	16,800	3,300	16,000	3,200	3,200	
Indiana.....	200,800	20,100	16,800	84,000	16,800	16,800	16,800	3,400	12,000	2,400	2,400	
Illinois.....	252,000	50,400	49,600	248,000	49,600	49,600	12,600	2,500	8,000	1,600	1,600	
Michigan.....	142,800	28,500	36,000	180,000	36,000	36,000	50,400	10,100	40,000	8,000	8,000	
Wisconsin.....	79,800	16,000	16,000	80,000	16,000	16,000	33,600	6,700	20,000	4,000	4,000	
Minnesota.....	50,400	10,100	10,400	52,000	10,400	10,400	21,000	4,200	20,000	4,000	4,000	
Iowa.....	96,600	19,300	20,000	100,000	20,000	20,000	8,400	1,700	12,000	2,400	2,400	
Missouri.....	16,800	3,400	3,200	16,000	3,200	3,200	201,600	40,300	156,000	31,200	31,200	
North Dakota.....	12,600	2,500	3,200	16,000	3,200	3,200	67,200	13,500	72,000	14,400	14,400	
South Dakota.....	29,400	5,900	6,400	32,000	6,400	6,400	33,600	6,700	40,000	7,200	7,200	
Nebraska.....	54,600	10,900	11,200	56,000	11,200	11,200	420,000	84,000	380,000	76,000	76,000	
Kansas.....	1,150,800	230,100	238,400	1,192,000	238,400	238,400	520,800	104,200	488,000	97,600	97,600	
Total.....	2,179,800	435,900	439,200	2,196,000	439,200	439,200	722,400	144,500	644,000	128,800	128,800	
South:												
Southeast:												
Delaware.....	16,800	3,400	3,200	16,000	3,200	3,200	67,200	13,500	72,000	14,400	14,400	
Maryland.....	121,800	24,300	22,400	112,000	22,400	22,400	33,600	6,700	36,000	7,200	7,200	
Virginia.....	100,800	20,200	16,800	84,000	16,800	16,800	420,000	84,000	380,000	76,000	76,000	
West Virginia.....	29,400	5,900	5,600	28,000	5,600	5,600	520,800	104,200	488,000	97,600	97,600	
North Carolina.....	88,200	17,600	15,200	76,000	15,200	15,200	722,400	144,500	644,000	128,800	128,800	
South Carolina.....	46,200	9,200	11,200	56,000	11,200	11,200	4,200,000	840,000	4,000,000	800,000	800,000	
Georgia.....	79,800	16,000	14,400	72,000	14,400	14,400	4,200,000	840,000	4,000,000	800,000	800,000	
Florida.....	189,000	37,800	25,600	128,000	25,600	25,600	201,600	40,300	156,000	31,200	31,200	
Total.....	672,000	134,400	114,400	572,000	114,400	114,400	2,016,000	403,300	1,712,000	342,600	342,600	

¹ Includes the employment in contract construction, other new construction, and maintenance and repair. Estimates of employment in contract construction (2.7 million in 1958 and 2.6 million in 1954) were based on data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its publication "Employment and Earnings." Estimates of employment in other new construction (0.3 million in both 1958 and 1954), and maintenance and repair (1.1 million in both 1958 and 1954), were based on data supplied by the Business and Defense Services Administration. The estimates of total employment (4.2 million in 1958 and 4.0 million in 1954) were broken down by State in proportion to employment in contract construction by State, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in "Employment and Earnings." The estimates of employment attributed to timber in construction were computed by (1) determining the ratios between the estimated value of shipments of timber products used in construction and the total value of shipments of construction materials, and (2) multiplying total employment by the derived ratios. Estimates of the value of shipments of timber products used in construction, and of all construction materials, were derived from information published by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries. In both 1958 and 1954, shipments of timber products used in construction accounted for about 20 percent of the total shipments of construction materials.

TABLE 34.--Estimated value added and value added attributed to timber in transportation and marketing in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958										1954			
	Total		Transportation ¹		Marketing ²		Total		Transportation ¹		Marketing ²			
	Value added	Value added at-tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at-tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at-tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at-tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at-tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at-tributed to timber		
Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		
North:														
Northeast:														
Maine.....	431,000	29,000	66,000	8,000	365,000	21,000	356,000	15,000	43,000	5,000	313,000	10,000		
New Hampshire..	237,000	16,000	27,000	3,000	210,000	13,000	197,000	10,000	29,000	3,000	181,000	7,000		
Vermont.....	160,000	9,000	27,000	3,000	133,000	6,000	127,000	8,000	19,000	3,000	115,000	5,000		
Massachusetts..	2,947,000	154,000	324,000	34,000	2,623,000	120,000	2,503,000	132,000	276,000	29,000	2,327,000	103,000		
Rhode Island..	407,000	19,000	42,000	4,000	365,000	15,000	350,000	17,000	32,000	4,000	318,000	13,000		
Connecticut....	1,310,000	75,000	139,000	16,000	1,171,000	59,000	1,112,000	62,000	117,000	13,000	1,005,000	49,000		
New York.....	11,791,000	696,000	1,896,000	171,000	9,895,000	525,000	9,370,000	654,000	1,451,000	140,000	8,930,000	514,000		
New Jersey....	3,344,000	193,000	609,000	61,000	2,735,000	132,000	2,603,000	162,000	461,000	49,000	2,242,000	113,000		
Pennsylvania..	6,056,000	348,000	1,238,000	139,000	4,818,000	209,000	4,609,000	309,000	1,082,000	123,000	4,254,000	186,000		
Total.....	26,683,000	1,539,000	4,368,000	439,000	22,315,000	1,100,000	23,080,000	1,369,000	3,510,000	369,000	19,570,000	1,000,000		
North Central:														
Ohio.....	5,410,000	320,000	1,076,000	119,000	4,334,000	201,000	4,133,000	280,000	885,000	99,000	3,919,000	181,000		
Indiana.....	2,342,000	146,000	442,000	51,000	1,900,000	95,000	2,066,000	121,000	354,000	41,000	1,712,000	80,000		
Illinois.....	6,817,000	416,000	1,359,000	160,000	5,458,000	256,000	5,957,000	364,000	1,128,000	132,000	4,829,000	232,000		
Michigan.....	3,913,000	209,000	561,000	61,000	3,352,000	148,000	3,623,000	204,000	468,000	52,000	3,155,000	152,000		
Wisconsin.....	1,842,000	110,000	285,000	32,000	1,557,000	78,000	1,612,000	87,000	226,000	25,000	1,386,000	62,000		
Minnesota.....	1,907,000	118,000	343,000	41,000	1,564,000	77,000	1,655,000	103,000	296,000	36,000	1,359,000	67,000		
Iowa.....	1,273,000	76,000	179,000	21,000	1,094,000	55,000	1,162,000	69,000	156,000	19,000	1,006,000	50,000		
Missouri.....	2,661,000	151,000	507,000	59,000	2,154,000	92,000	2,316,000	142,000	436,000	49,000	1,880,000	93,000		
North Dakota..	279,000	16,000	48,000	6,000	231,000	10,000	250,000	15,000	51,000	6,000	199,000	9,000		
South Dakota..	237,000	17,000	27,000	3,000	210,000	14,000	210,000	11,000	30,000	4,000	180,000	7,000		
Nebraska.....	755,000	74,000	159,000	19,000	596,000	55,000	730,000	42,000	151,000	19,000	579,000	23,000		
Kansas.....	1,028,000	62,000	222,000	28,000	806,000	34,000	934,000	54,000	210,000	25,000	724,000	29,000		
Total.....	28,464,000	1,715,000	5,208,000	600,000	23,256,000	1,115,000	25,319,000	1,492,000	4,391,000	507,000	20,928,000	985,000		
Total, North.....	55,147,000	3,254,000	9,576,000	1,039,000	45,571,000	2,215,000	48,399,000	2,861,000	7,901,000	876,000	40,498,000	1,985,000		
South:														
Southeast:														
Delaware.....	276,000	13,000	45,000	5,000	231,000	8,000	262,000	14,000	46,000	4,000	216,000	10,000		
Maryland.....	1,506,000	80,000	279,000	30,000	1,227,000	50,000	1,249,000	80,000	194,000	22,000	1,055,000	58,000		
Virginia.....	1,646,000	89,000	307,000	34,000	1,339,000	55,000	1,317,000	74,000	232,000	27,000	1,085,000	47,000		
West Virginia..	757,000	47,000	182,000	22,000	575,000	25,000	639,000	40,000	145,000	17,000	494,000	23,000		
North Carolina	1,543,000	91,000	253,000	27,000	1,290,000	64,000	1,264,000	72,000	174,000	19,000	1,090,000	53,000		
South Carolina	659,000	34,000	80,000	9,000	575,000	25,000	539,000	30,000	62,000	7,000	477,000	23,000		
Georgia.....	1,539,000	88,000	241,000	27,000	1,298,000	61,000	1,294,000	67,000	199,000	22,000	1,095,000	45,000		
Florida.....	2,329,000	126,000	219,000	23,000	2,110,000	103,000	1,557,000	82,000	154,000	17,000	1,403,000	65,000		
Total.....	10,251,000	568,000	1,606,000	177,000	8,645,000	391,000	8,121,000	459,000	1,206,000	135,000	6,915,000	324,000		

TABLE 34.--Estimated value added and value added attributed to timber in transportation and marketing in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954.--Continued

Section, region, and State	1958						1954					
	Total		Transportation ¹		Marketing ²		Total		Transportation ¹		Marketing ²	
	Value added	Value added at- tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at- tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at- tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at- tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at- tributed to timber	Value added	Value added at- tributed to timber
South Central:	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Kentucky.....	1,071,000	209,000	862,000	35,000	56,000	186,000	759,000	22,000	34,000	759,000	34,000	
Tennessee.....	1,412,000	80,000	1,178,000	54,000	67,000	190,000	944,000	22,000	45,000	944,000	45,000	
Alabama.....	1,009,000	57,000	828,000	37,000	48,000	144,000	711,000	15,000	33,000	711,000	33,000	
Mississippi..	501,000	28,000	421,000	19,000	24,000	72,000	362,000	8,000	16,000	362,000	16,000	
Arkansas.....	517,000	31,000	421,000	19,000	27,000	84,000	362,000	10,000	17,000	362,000	17,000	
Louisiana.....	1,401,000	87,000	1,101,000	62,000	70,000	226,000	878,000	20,000	50,000	878,000	50,000	
Oklahoma.....	944,000	58,000	828,000	44,000	50,000	109,000	693,000	13,000	37,000	693,000	37,000	
Texas.....	4,684,000	260,000	3,956,000	182,000	223,000	3,784,000	3,208,000	64,000	159,000	3,208,000	159,000	
Total.....	11,539,000	661,000	9,595,000	452,000	565,000	9,504,000	7,917,000	174,000	391,000	7,917,000	391,000	
Total, South.....	21,790,000	1,229,000	18,240,000	843,000	1,024,000	17,625,000	14,832,000	309,000	715,000	14,832,000	715,000	
West:												
Mountain:												
Montana.....	371,000	23,000	287,000	13,000	21,000	330,000	247,000	11,000	10,000	247,000	10,000	
Idaho.....	322,000	17,000	266,000	10,000	12,000	278,000	229,000	5,000	7,000	229,000	7,000	
Wyoming.....	196,000	16,000	133,000	8,000	12,000	137,000	115,000	8,000	4,000	115,000	4,000	
Colorado.....	998,000	60,000	828,000	41,000	47,000	781,000	644,000	15,000	32,000	644,000	32,000	
New Mexico...	348,000	20,000	287,000	12,000	16,000	308,000	247,000	7,000	9,000	247,000	9,000	
Arizona.....	574,000	32,000	498,000	23,000	27,000	428,000	362,000	8,000	19,000	362,000	19,000	
Utah.....	489,000	30,000	386,000	18,000	21,000	393,000	314,000	9,000	12,000	314,000	12,000	
Nevada.....	167,000	6,000	133,000	2,000	9,000	152,000	115,000	4,000	5,000	115,000	5,000	
Total.....	3,465,000	204,000	2,818,000	127,000	165,000	2,848,000	2,273,000	67,000	98,000	2,273,000	98,000	
Pacific:												
Washington...	1,629,000	91,000	1,333,000	61,000	81,000	1,432,000	1,192,000	26,000	55,000	1,192,000	55,000	
Oregon.....	1,061,000	60,000	849,000	37,000	65,000	953,000	777,000	20,000	45,000	777,000	45,000	
California....	9,717,000	498,000	8,338,000	361,000	386,000	7,622,000	6,628,000	106,000	280,000	6,628,000	280,000	
Total.....	12,407,000	649,000	10,520,000	459,000	532,000	10,007,000	8,597,000	152,000	380,000	8,597,000	380,000	
Total, West.....	15,872,000	853,000	13,338,000	586,000	697,000	12,855,000	10,870,000	219,000	478,000	10,870,000	478,000	
Total, United States.....	92,809,000	5,336,000	77,149,000	3,644,000	4,582,000	78,879,000	66,200,000	1,404,000	3,178,000	66,200,000	3,178,000	

¹ Includes railroad freight transportation, truck freight transportation and warehousing, and water freight transportation. The State breakdown was based on estimates of total employment by State. Since the employment involved in handling timber products is not likely to bear a constant relationship to total employment in each State, the derived estimates are probably subject to considerable error in some States and should be used with caution.

² Includes wholesale and retail trade.

NOTE: See footnotes to tables 35 and 36 for the sources and methods used in making estimates of value added.

TABLE 35.--Estimated value added and value added attributed to timber in transportation in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958						1954					
	Total		Railroad ¹		Truck ²		Water ³					
	Value added Thousand dollars	Value added attributed to timber Thousand dollars	Value added Thousand dollars	Value added attributed to timber Thousand dollars	Value added Thousand dollars	Value added attributed to timber Thousand dollars	Value added Thousand dollars	Value added attributed to timber Thousand dollars	Value added Thousand dollars	Value added attributed to timber Thousand dollars	Value added Thousand dollars	Value added attributed to timber Thousand dollars
North:												
Northeast.....	4,368,000	439,000	1,611,000	213,000	1,773,000	178,000	984,000	48,000	1,933,000	193,000	9,000	
North Central.....	5,208,000	600,000	2,754,000	366,000	2,261,000	225,000	193,000	9,000	193,000			
Total.....	9,576,000	1,039,000	4,365,000	579,000	4,034,000	403,000	1,177,000	57,000	1,177,000			
South:												
Southeast.....	1,606,000	177,000	781,000	103,000	703,000	70,000	122,000	4,000	122,000			
South Central.....	1,944,000	209,000	874,000	116,000	789,000	79,000	281,000	14,000	281,000			
Total.....	3,550,000	386,000	1,655,000	219,000	1,492,000	149,000	403,000	18,000	403,000			
West:												
Mountain.....	647,000	77,000	391,000	52,000	256,000	25,000	---	---	---			
Pacific.....	1,887,000	190,000	689,000	91,000	788,000	78,000	410,000	21,000	410,000			
Total.....	2,534,000	267,000	1,080,000	143,000	1,044,000	103,000	410,000	21,000	410,000			
Total, United States.....	15,660,000	1,692,000	7,100,000	941,000	6,570,000	655,000	1,990,000	96,000	1,990,000			
North:												
Northeast.....	3,510,000	369,000	1,551,000	197,000	1,464,000	148,000	495,000	24,000	495,000			
North Central.....	4,291,000	507,000	2,647,000	336,000	1,648,000	166,000	96,000	5,000	96,000			
Total.....	7,801,000	876,000	4,198,000	533,000	3,112,000	314,000	591,000	29,000	591,000			
South:												
Southeast.....	1,206,000	135,000	720,000	90,000	441,000	44,000	45,000	1,000	45,000			
South Central.....	1,587,000	174,000	857,000	108,000	596,000	60,000	134,000	6,000	134,000			
Total.....	2,793,000	309,000	1,577,000	198,000	1,037,000	104,000	179,000	7,000	179,000			
West:												
Mountain.....	575,000	67,000	395,000	49,000	180,000	18,000	---	---	---			
Pacific.....	1,410,000	152,000	633,000	80,000	634,000	64,000	143,000	8,000	143,000			
Total.....	1,985,000	219,000	1,028,000	129,000	814,000	82,000	143,000	8,000	143,000			
Total, United States.....	12,679,000	1,404,000	6,803,000	860,000	4,963,000	500,000	913,000	44,000	913,000			

See footnotes on following page.

¹ Estimates of total value added in railroad freight service for the United States were obtained by subtracting the estimated cost of fuels, supplies, and other materials consumed in freight service from estimated total freight revenues. Estimates of the costs of fuels, supplies and other materials consumed, and of freight revenues were based on information published by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report "Transportation Statistics in the United States." The estimates of value added attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from Interstate Commerce Commission data on freight revenues by commodity class the ratios between freight revenues from timber products and total freight revenues, and (2) multiplying total value added by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 the freight revenues from timber products accounted for about 13 percent of total freight revenues. The estimates of total value added and value added attributed to timber were broken down by region on the basis of the regional distribution of total wages paid.

² Includes the value added in truck freight transportation and warehousing. Estimates of total value added in the United States were computed by multiplying the estimated total employment in truck freight transportation and warehousing (see table 38) by estimated average value added per employee (\$8,300 in 1958 and \$6,900 in 1954). The estimates of value added attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from Interstate Commerce Commission data on freight revenues by commodity class (see Motor Carrier Freight Commodity Statistics) the ratios between freight revenues from timber products and total freight revenues, and (2) multiplying total value added by the derived ratios. In 1958, the only year for which data are available, timber products accounted for about 10 percent of the motor freight revenues reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was assumed that this percentage also applied in 1954. The estimates of total value added and value added attributed to timber were broken down by region on the basis of the regional distribution of total wages paid.

³ Includes the value added in water freight transportation. Estimates of total value added were computed by multiplying the estimated total employment in water freight transportation (see table 38) by estimated average value added per employee (\$8,600 in 1958 and \$7,200 in 1954). The estimates of value added attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers data on waterborne commerce in the United States by commodity class (see Waterborne Commerce of the United States) the ratios between tonnage shipments of timber products and total tonnage shipments, and (2) multiplying value added by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 timber products accounted for about 5 percent of the total tonnage of waterborne freight shipments reported by the Corps of Engineers. The estimates of total value added and value added attributed to timber were broken down by region on the basis of the regional distribution of total wages paid.

TABLE 36.--Estimated value added and value added attributed to timber in marketing in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1954											
	1958					1954						
	Total		Retail trade ¹		Wholesale trade ²		Total		Retail trade ¹		Wholesale trade ²	
	Value added	Value added attributed to timber	Value added	Value added attributed to timber	Value added	Value added attributed to timber	Value added	Value added attributed to timber	Value added	Value added attributed to timber	Value added	Value added attributed to timber
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
North:												
Northeast.....	22,315,000	1,100,000	15,568,000	604,000	6,747,000	496,000	19,570,000	1,000,000	13,677,000	562,000	5,893,000	438,000
North Central.....	23,256,000	1,115,000	16,912,000	744,000	6,344,000	371,000	20,928,000	985,000	15,423,000	682,000	5,505,000	303,000
Total.....	45,571,000	2,215,000	32,480,000	1,348,000	13,091,000	867,000	40,498,000	1,985,000	29,100,000	1,244,000	11,398,000	741,000
South:												
Southeast.....	8,645,000	391,000	6,552,000	265,000	2,093,000	126,000	6,915,000	324,000	5,286,000	237,000	1,629,000	87,000
South Central.....	9,595,000	452,000	7,056,000	318,000	2,539,000	134,000	7,917,000	391,000	5,917,000	289,000	2,000,000	102,000
Total.....	18,240,000	843,000	13,608,000	583,000	4,632,000	260,000	14,832,000	715,000	11,203,000	526,000	3,629,000	189,000
West:												
Mountain.....	2,818,000	127,000	2,184,000	95,000	634,000	32,000	2,273,000	98,000	1,795,000	78,000	478,000	20,000
Pacific.....	10,520,000	459,000	7,728,000	261,000	2,792,000	198,000	8,597,000	380,000	6,402,000	243,000	2,195,000	137,000
Total.....	13,338,000	586,000	9,912,000	356,000	3,426,000	230,000	10,870,000	478,000	8,197,000	321,000	2,673,000	157,000
Total, United States.....	77,149,000	3,644,000	56,000,000	2,287,000	21,149,000	1,357,000	66,200,000	3,178,000	48,500,000	2,091,000	17,700,000	1,087,000

¹ Estimates of total value added for the United States were computed by multiplying the estimated total employment in retail trade (see table 39) by estimated average value added per employee (\$5,800 in 1958 and \$5,500 in 1954). Estimates of value added attributed to timber for the United States were computed by (1) determining from the Census data on retail sales, published in the Censuses of Business, the ratios between the estimated sales of timber products and total sales, and (2) multiplying total value added by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 the estimated sales of timber products accounted for about 4 percent of total retail sales. The estimates of total value added for the United States were broken down by region on the basis of annual wages paid in each region as reported by Census. The estimates of value added attributed to timber for the United States were broken down by the region on the basis of the annual wages paid in each region in those businesses handling timber products.

² Estimates of total value added for the United States were computed by multiplying the estimated total employment in wholesale trade (see table 39) by estimated average value added per employee (\$7,200 in 1958 and \$6,500 in 1954). Estimates of value added attributed to timber for the United States were computed by (1) determining from the Census data on wholesale sales, published in the Censuses of Business, the ratios between the estimated sales of timber products and total sales, and (2) multiplying total value added by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 the estimated sales of timber products accounted for about 6 percent of total sales. The estimates of total value added for the United States were broken down by region on the basis of annual wages paid in each region as reported by Census. The estimates of value added attributed to timber were broken down by region on the basis of the annual wages paid in each region in those businesses handling timber products.

TABLE 37.--Estimated employment and employment attributed to timber in transportation and marketing in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region, and State	1958						1954					
	Total		Transportation ¹		Marketing ²		Total		Transportation ¹		Marketing ²	
	Employment attributed to timber	Number	Employment attributed to timber	Number	Employment attributed to timber	Number	Employment attributed to timber	Number	Employment attributed to timber	Number	Employment attributed to timber	Number
North:												
Northeast:												
Maine.....	71,600	3,150	8,300	2,200	63,300	2,200	68,500	3,000	7,700	900	60,800	2,100
New Hampshire.....	43,400	2,400	3,150	2,050	40,250	2,050	40,800	1,950	4,050	(3)	36,750	1,500
Vermont.....	27,950	1,500	3,200	1,150	24,750	1,150	25,400	1,250	2,600	(3)	22,800	950
Massachusetts.....	447,750	23,450	41,200	19,100	406,550	19,100	439,500	22,700	42,350	4,600	397,150	18,100
Rhode Island.....	66,400	3,350	5,050	2,850	61,350	2,850	65,450	3,100	4,600	(3)	60,850	2,650
Connecticut.....	196,450	10,800	16,250	9,000	180,200	9,000	180,700	9,900	15,750	1,850	164,950	8,050
New York.....	1,625,050	90,400	200,250	72,300	1,424,800	72,300	1,523,500	95,250	182,100	17,350	1,341,400	77,900
New Jersey.....	489,900	27,150	67,150	20,450	422,750	20,450	437,900	25,000	63,750	6,600	374,150	18,400
Pennsylvania.....	955,950	50,950	144,100	34,800	811,850	34,800	939,200	50,550	156,850	17,600	782,350	32,950
Total.....	3,924,450	213,150	488,650	163,900	3,435,800	163,900	3,720,950	212,700	479,750	50,100	3,241,200	162,600
North Central:												
Ohio.....	784,150	41,900	107,300	29,850	676,850	29,850	766,950	42,400	118,900	13,050	648,050	29,350
Indiana.....	367,450	20,550	47,100	15,100	320,350	15,100	345,450	19,300	49,450	5,750	296,000	13,550
Illinois.....	952,450	54,900	138,850	38,800	813,600	38,800	911,100	53,300	145,850	16,900	765,250	36,400
Michigan.....	583,750	28,300	55,950	22,200	527,800	22,200	564,800	30,000	59,700	6,550	505,100	23,450
Wisconsin.....	315,200	16,400	30,950	12,850	284,250	12,850	295,300	14,300	31,700	3,600	263,600	10,700
Minnesota.....	295,050	16,450	38,650	11,800	256,400	11,800	286,150	16,500	42,900	5,100	243,250	11,400
Iowa.....	224,150	12,550	21,800	9,950	202,350	9,950	220,300	12,350	23,250	2,900	197,050	9,450
Missouri.....	412,650	21,250	56,900	14,900	355,750	14,900	394,950	23,100	60,050	6,800	334,900	16,300
North Dakota.....	50,350	2,650	6,200	1,900	44,150	1,900	48,900	2,400	6,300	850	42,600	1,550
South Dakota.....	49,700	2,500	3,150	2,150	46,550	2,150	48,200	2,100	4,250	500	43,950	1,600
Nebraska.....	128,750	12,500	20,150	10,100	108,600	10,100	131,050	7,300	22,500	2,750	108,550	4,550
Kansas.....	175,900	9,500	26,450	6,250	149,450	6,250	176,850	9,250	30,700	3,700	146,150	5,550
Total.....	4,339,550	239,450	553,450	175,850	3,786,100	175,850	4,190,000	232,300	595,550	68,450	3,594,450	163,850
Total, North.....	8,264,000	452,600	1,042,100	339,750	7,221,900	339,750	7,910,950	445,000	1,075,300	118,550	6,835,650	326,450
South:												
Southeast:												
Delaware.....	40,750	1,900	6,350	1,300	34,400	1,300	37,300	2,300	6,400	700	30,900	1,600
Maryland.....	248,200	12,100	37,400	8,200	210,800	8,200	218,900	13,650	31,900	3,500	187,000	10,150
Virginia.....	279,700	14,350	40,150	9,900	239,550	9,900	253,150	13,550	35,950	4,100	217,200	9,450
West Virginia.....	125,950	7,200	20,350	4,650	105,600	4,650	119,950	7,050	20,950	2,550	99,000	4,500
North Carolina.....	290,500	15,700	31,400	12,300	259,100	12,300	262,700	14,850	27,750	3,050	234,950	11,800
South Carolina.....	128,700	7,050	11,350	5,750	117,350	5,750	118,650	6,650	10,300	1,150	108,350	5,500
Georgia.....	278,150	15,000	31,600	11,400	246,500	11,400	251,200	12,800	30,300	3,400	220,900	9,400
Florida.....	400,600	21,200	30,850	18,050	369,750	18,050	301,800	15,350	21,550	2,500	280,250	12,850
Total.....	1,792,550	94,500	209,500	71,550	1,583,050	71,550	1,563,650	86,200	185,100	20,950	1,378,550	65,250

South Central:	193,900	9,950	26,550	3,200	167,350	6,750	182,100	10,050	29,300	3,350	152,800	6,700
Kentucky.....	251,600	14,000	28,500	3,350	223,100	10,650	235,400	13,350	30,000	3,450	205,400	9,900
Tennessee.....	192,750	9,900	24,050	2,500	168,700	7,400	174,400	9,700	22,000	2,400	152,400	7,300
Alabama.....	108,700	5,800	10,700	1,500	98,000	4,500	101,350	5,550	11,650	1,350	89,700	4,200
Mississippi.....	112,600	5,750	14,050	1,650	101,950	4,100	104,950	5,700	15,100	1,800	89,850	3,900
Arkansas.....	246,950	14,600	45,650	3,700	201,300	10,900	214,950	13,150	37,450	3,400	177,500	9,750
Louisiana.....	171,950	9,400	14,900	1,650	157,050	7,750	158,300	8,950	16,100	1,800	142,200	7,150
Oklahoma.....	802,100	44,100	100,500	10,400	701,600	33,700	709,250	40,850	88,850	9,900	620,400	30,950
Texas.....												
Total.....	2,080,550	113,500	264,900	27,750	1,815,650	85,750	1,880,700	107,300	250,450	27,450	1,630,250	79,850
Total, South.....	3,873,100	208,000	474,400	50,700	3,398,700	157,300	3,444,350	193,500	435,550	48,400	3,008,800	145,100
West:												
Mountain:												
Montana.....	60,550	3,350	10,050	1,250	50,500	2,100	57,100	3,100	11,450	1,500	45,650	1,600
Idaho.....	54,700	2,450	7,000	850	47,700	1,600	51,350	2,500	8,550	1,000	42,800	1,500
Wyoming.....	30,150	1,950	7,000	850	23,150	1,100	30,350	2,050	8,650	1,150	21,700	900
Colorado.....	152,300	8,400	18,700	2,150	133,600	6,250	135,100	7,650	18,100	2,200	117,000	5,450
New Mexico.....	65,500	3,300	8,500	1,000	56,950	2,300	55,550	2,850	8,500	1,000	47,050	1,850
Arizona.....	94,100	4,600	8,550	1,000	85,550	3,600	72,300	4,450	9,200	1,050	63,100	3,400
Utah.....	72,250	4,700	11,700	1,350	60,550	3,350	64,250	3,900	11,950	1,500	52,300	2,400
Nevada.....	24,650	1,050	3,900	(3)	20,750	600	22,900	1,200	5,150	600	17,750	600
Total.....	554,200	29,800	75,450	8,900	478,750	20,900	488,900	27,700	81,550	10,000	407,350	17,700
Pacific:												
Washington.....	233,350	12,000	31,950	3,250	201,400	8,750	220,700	12,300	32,600	3,350	188,100	8,950
Oregon.....	153,750	7,850	23,400	2,450	130,350	5,400	145,750	9,500	23,050	2,600	122,700	6,900
California.....	1,306,550	65,850	139,450	14,050	1,167,100	51,800	1,111,200	57,550	127,950	13,600	983,250	43,950
Total.....	1,693,650	85,700	194,800	19,750	1,498,850	65,950	1,477,650	79,350	183,600	19,550	1,294,050	59,800
Total, West.....	2,247,850	115,500	270,250	28,650	1,977,600	86,850	1,966,550	107,050	265,150	29,550	1,701,400	77,500
Total, United States.....	14,384,950	776,100	1,786,750	192,200	12,598,200	583,900	13,321,850	745,550	1,776,000	196,500	11,545,850	549,050

¹ Includes railroad freight transportation, truck freight transportation and warehousing, and water freight transportation. The State breakdown was based on estimates of total employment by State. Since the employment involved in handling timber products is not likely to bear a constant relationship to total employment in each State, the derived estimates are probably subject to considerable error in some States and should be used with caution.

² Includes wholesale and retail trade.

³ Less than 500 employees.

NOTE: See footnotes to tables 38 and 39 for the sources and methods used in making estimates of employment.

TABLE 38.--Estimated employment and employment attributed to timber in transportation in the United States, by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958						1954					
	Total		Railroad ¹		Truck ²		Water ³		Truck ²		Water ³	
	Employment Number	Employment attributed to timber Number	Employment Number	Employment attributed to timber Number	Employment Number	Employment attributed to timber Number	Employment Number	Employment attributed to timber Number	Employment Number	Employment attributed to timber Number	Employment Number	Employment attributed to timber Number
North:												
Northeast.....	488,650	49,250	168,600	22,350	215,650	21,650	104,400	5,250	215,650	21,650	104,400	5,250
North Central.....	553,450	63,600	291,100	38,250	247,300	24,550	15,050	800	247,300	24,550	15,050	800
Total.....	1,042,100	112,850	459,700	60,600	462,950	46,200	119,450	6,050	462,950	46,200	119,450	6,050
South:												
Southeast.....	209,500	22,950	93,200	12,300	94,000	9,550	22,300	1,100	94,000	9,550	22,300	1,100
South Central.....	264,900	27,750	104,700	13,900	113,750	11,500	46,450	2,350	113,750	11,500	46,450	2,350
Total.....	474,400	50,700	197,900	26,200	207,750	21,050	68,750	3,450	207,750	21,050	68,750	3,450
West:												
Mountain.....	75,450	8,900	44,600	5,800	30,800	3,100	(⁴)	(⁴)	30,800	3,100	(⁴)	(⁴)
Pacific.....	194,800	19,750	67,800	8,950	88,500	8,850	38,500	1,950	88,500	8,850	38,500	1,950
Total.....	270,250	28,650	112,400	14,750	119,300	11,950	38,550	1,950	119,300	11,950	38,550	1,950
Total, United States.....	1,786,750	192,200	770,000	101,550	790,000	79,200	226,750	11,450	790,000	79,200	226,750	11,450
1954												
North:												
Northeast.....	479,750	50,100	207,400	26,150	207,350	20,700	65,000	3,250	207,350	20,700	65,000	3,250
North Central.....	595,550	68,450	351,550	44,650	231,200	23,200	12,800	600	231,200	23,200	12,800	600
Total.....	1,075,300	118,550	558,950	70,800	438,550	43,900	77,800	3,850	438,550	43,900	77,800	3,850
South:												
Southeast.....	185,100	20,950	106,000	13,450	71,950	7,150	7,150	350	71,950	7,150	7,150	350
South Central.....	250,450	27,450	131,150	16,650	97,200	9,700	22,100	1,100	97,200	9,700	22,100	1,100
Total.....	435,550	48,400	237,150	30,100	169,150	16,850	29,250	1,450	169,150	16,850	29,250	1,450
West:												
Mountain.....	81,550	10,000	54,850	7,250	26,650	2,750	(⁴)	(⁴)	26,650	2,750	(⁴)	(⁴)
Pacific.....	183,600	19,550	79,050	10,050	85,650	8,500	18,900	1,000	85,650	8,500	18,900	1,000
Total.....	265,150	29,550	133,900	17,300	112,300	11,250	18,950	1,000	112,300	11,250	18,950	1,000
Total, United States.....	1,776,000	196,500	930,000	118,200	720,000	72,000	126,000	6,300	720,000	72,000	126,000	6,300

Footnotes for Table 36

¹ Includes the employment in railroad freight service. The estimates of total employment for the United States were derived from data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report "Transport Statistics in the United States." The estimates of employment attributed to timber in freight service in the United States were computed by (1) determining from Interstate Commerce Commission data on freight revenues by commodity class the ratios between freight revenues from timber products and total freight revenues, and (2) multiplying total employment by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 the freight revenue from timber products accounted for about 13 percent of the freight revenues reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Estimates of total employment and employment attributed to timber were broken down by region on the basis of the regional distribution of the average number of employees covered by the Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts.

² Includes the employment in truck freight transportation and warehousing. The estimates of total employment for the United States were derived from data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its report "Employment and Earnings." The estimates of employment attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from Interstate Commerce Commission data on freight revenues by commodity class (see Motor Carrier Freight Commodity Statistics) the ratios between freight revenues from timber products and total freight revenues, and (2) multiplying total employment by the derived ratios. In 1958, the only year for which data were available, timber products accounted for about 10 percent of motor freight revenues reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was assumed that this percentage also applied in 1954. Estimates of total employment and employment attributed to timber were broken down by region on the basis of the employment covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws as reported by the Bureau of Employment Security.

³ Includes the employment in water freight transportation covered by the State Unemployment Insurance Laws and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees. The estimates of total employment by regions were obtained from data furnished by the Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor. The estimates of employment attributed to timber were computed by (1) determining from Department of the Army Corps of Engineers data on waterborne commerce in the United States by commodity class (see Waterborne Commerce of the United States) the ratios between tonnage shipments of timber products and total tonnage shipments, and (2) multiplying employment by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 timber products accounted for about 5 percent of the total tonnage waterborne freight shipments reported by the Corps of Engineers.

⁴ Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 39.--Estimated employment and employment attributed to timber in marketing in the United States by industry and region, 1958 and 1954.

Section and region	1954											
	1958					1954						
	Total		Retail trade ¹		Wholesale trade ²		Total		Retail trade ¹		Wholesale trade ²	
	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment	Employment
Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
North:												
Northeast.....	3,435,800	163,900	2,569,800	99,500	866,000	64,400	3,241,200	162,600	2,417,950	100,650	823,250	61,950
North Central..	3,786,100	175,850	2,926,700	122,150	859,400	50,700	3,594,450	163,850	2,775,050	118,150	819,400	45,700
Total.....	7,221,900	339,750	5,496,500	224,650	1,725,400	115,100	6,835,650	326,450	5,193,000	218,800	1,642,650	107,650
South:												
Southeast.....	1,583,050	71,550	1,246,900	51,200	336,150	20,350	1,378,550	65,250	1,074,700	48,450	303,850	16,800
South Central..	1,815,650	85,750	1,412,700	62,950	402,950	22,800	1,630,250	79,850	1,266,600	61,000	363,650	18,850
Total.....	3,398,700	157,300	2,659,600	114,150	739,100	43,150	3,008,800	145,100	2,341,300	109,450	667,500	35,650
West:												
Mountain.....	478,750	20,900	379,700	16,000	99,050	4,900	407,350	17,700	320,700	14,050	86,650	3,650
Pacific.....	1,498,850	65,950	1,125,900	40,200	372,950	25,750	1,294,050	59,800	966,750	38,750	327,300	21,050
Total.....	1,977,600	86,850	1,505,600	56,200	472,000	30,650	1,701,400	77,500	1,287,450	52,800	413,950	24,700
Total, United States.....	12,598,200	583,900	9,661,700	395,000	2,936,500	188,900	11,545,850	549,050	8,821,750	381,050	2,724,100	168,000

¹ Includes the total number of paid employees in the work week ending nearest to November 15, and active proprietors of unincorporated businesses. Estimates of total employment in each region were taken from data published by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Business, Retail Trade. Estimates of employment attributed to timber in each region were computed by (1) determining from Census data on sales the ratios between the estimated sales of timber products and total sales, and (2) multiplying total employment in each region by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 the estimated sales of timber products accounted for about 4 percent of total retail sales.

² Includes the total number of paid employees in the work week ending nearest to November 15, and active proprietors of unincorporated businesses. Estimates of total employment in each region were taken from data published by the Bureau of the Census in the 1958 and 1954 Censuses of Business, Wholesale Trade. Estimates of employment attributed to timber in each region were computed by (1) determining from Census data on sales the ratios between the estimated sales of timber products and total sales, and (2) multiplying total employment in each region by the derived ratios. In both 1958 and 1954 the estimated sales of timber products accounted for about 6 percent of total wholesale sales.

TABLE 41.--Estimated value added in timber-based economic activities in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars	Section, region and State	1958 Thousand dollars	1954 Thousand dollars
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	222,250	157,050
Maine.....	303,200	280,700	Tennessee.....	470,000	448,150
New Hampshire.....	138,450	119,500	Alabama.....	440,200	384,500
Vermont.....	84,350	73,400	Mississippi.....	300,700	320,850
Massachusetts.....	722,450	589,350	Arkansas.....	272,850	255,500
Rhode Island.....	78,250	78,400	Louisiana.....	513,950	452,450
Connecticut.....	306,300	249,250	Oklahoma.....	165,000	141,400
New York.....	2,436,050	2,150,400	Texas.....	897,650	757,950
New Jersey.....	819,700	672,250	Total.....	3,282,600	2,917,850
Pennsylvania.....	1,373,350	1,200,000	Total, South.....	7,162,100	6,186,300
Total.....	6,262,100	5,413,250	West:		
North Central:			Mountain:		
Ohio.....	1,188,950	1,053,950	Montana.....	102,450	94,300
Indiana.....	554,900	434,200	Idaho.....	151,900	136,600
Illinois.....	1,368,650	1,194,700	Wyoming.....	46,450	30,500
Michigan.....	863,950	880,550	Colorado.....	188,900	134,700
Wisconsin.....	722,950	606,850	New Mexico.....	95,700	55,900
Minnesota.....	456,050	417,850	Arizona.....	142,000	93,550
Iowa.....	218,950	200,200	Utah.....	76,050	58,800
Missouri.....	495,450	443,000	Nevada.....	24,900	31,150
North Dakota.....	47,600	40,400	Total.....	828,350	635,500
South Dakota.....	47,900	39,700	Pacific:		
Nebraska.....	140,100	102,250	Washington.....	872,100	826,900
Kansas.....	181,850	155,550	Oregon.....	1,079,850	1,042,600
Total.....	6,287,300	5,529,200	California.....	2,263,250	1,802,600
Total, North.....	12,549,400	10,942,450	Total.....	4,215,200	3,672,100
South:			Total, West.....	5,043,550	4,307,600
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	24,755,050	21,436,350
Delaware.....	54,600	66,150			
Maryland.....	426,900	327,500			
Virginia.....	688,050	602,200			
West Virginia.....	186,250	153,500			
North Carolina.....	754,000	692,200			
South Carolina.....	369,150	365,000			
Georgia.....	728,150	569,100			
Florida.....	672,400	492,800			
Total.....	3,879,500	3,268,450			

NOTE: See footnotes to detailed tables for sources and methods used in making estimates.

TABLE 42.--Estimated employment in timber-based economic activities in the United States by industry and region, 1958 and 1954

Section and region	1958							1954						
	Total Number	Forest management Number	Harvesting Number	Primary manufacturing Number	Secondary manufacturing Number	Construction Number	Transportation and marketing Number	Total Number	Forest management Number	Harvesting Number	Primary manufacturing Number	Secondary manufacturing Number	Construction Number	Transportation and marketing Number
North:														
Northeast.....	806,650	9,550	27,300	77,200	273,650	205,800	213,150							
North Central.....	781,950	13,200	47,300	70,600	181,300	230,100	239,450							
Total.....	1,588,600	22,750	74,600	147,800	454,950	435,900	452,600							
South:														
Southeast.....	624,200	13,550	96,650	110,400	174,700	134,400	94,500							
South Central.....	560,500	14,850	96,400	116,000	94,550	125,200	113,500							
Total.....	1,184,700	28,400	193,050	226,400	269,250	259,600	208,000							
West:														
Mountain.....	112,000	10,350	10,900	15,050	5,600	40,300	29,800							
Pacific.....	436,200	20,600	62,700	99,650	63,350	104,200	85,700							
Total.....	548,200	30,950	73,600	114,700	68,950	144,500	115,500							
Total, United States.....	3,321,500	82,100	341,250	488,900	793,150	840,000	776,100							
North:														
Northeast.....	849,950	8,700	39,250	81,150	307,350	200,200	212,700							
North Central.....	807,600	12,150	59,400	69,350	196,000	238,400	232,300							
Total.....	1,657,550	20,850	98,650	150,500	503,350	439,200	445,000							
South:														
Southeast.....	626,750	12,200	125,250	122,500	166,200	114,400	96,200							
South Central.....	587,450	13,350	130,250	124,750	94,200	117,600	107,300							
Total.....	1,214,200	25,550	255,500	247,250	260,400	232,000	193,500							
West:														
Mountain.....	99,650	8,550	11,500	15,400	5,300	31,200	27,700							
Pacific.....	429,850	17,700	70,850	106,100	58,250	97,600	79,350							
Total.....	529,500	26,250	82,350	121,500	63,550	128,800	107,050							
Total, United States.....	3,401,250	72,650	436,500	519,250	827,300	800,000	745,550							

NOTE: See footnotes to detailed tables for sources and methods used in making estimates.

TABLE 43.--Estimated employment in timber-based economic activities in the United States, by State, 1958 and 1954

Section, region and State	1958 Number	1954 Number	Section, region and State	1958 Number	1954 Number
North:			South Central:		
Northeast:			Kentucky.....	40,400	46,000
Maine.....	43,750	50,950	Tennessee.....	81,250	85,750
New Hampshire.....	20,050	21,700	Alabama.....	79,850	84,050
Vermont.....	12,350	14,150	Mississippi.....	61,700	71,450
Massachusetts.....	97,900	99,450	Arkansas.....	54,450	57,400
Rhode Island.....	11,550	13,750	Louisiana.....	79,050	81,400
Connecticut.....	38,000	38,850	Oklahoma.....	27,100	26,000
New York.....	295,700	314,100	Texas.....	136,700	135,400
New Jersey.....	98,200	94,800	Total.....	560,500	587,450
Pennsylvania.....	189,150	202,200	Total, South.....	1,184,700	1,214,200
Total.....	806,650	849,950	West:		
North Central:			Mountain:		
Ohio.....	137,450	142,400	Montana.....	15,900	15,200
Indiana.....	71,250	68,950	Idaho.....	21,300	20,550
Illinois.....	156,550	157,050	Wyoming.....	6,000	5,150
Michigan.....	107,750	125,000	Colorado.....	23,600	20,500
Wisconsin.....	90,750	91,550	New Mexico.....	13,550	10,250
Minnesota.....	58,400	63,900	Arizona.....	17,500	14,100
Iowa.....	31,650	32,500	Utah.....	10,750	9,650
Missouri.....	69,400	73,000	Nevada.....	3,400	4,250
North Dakota.....	6,450	6,150	Total.....	112,000	99,650
South Dakota.....	7,400	6,850	Pacific:		
Nebrask.....	20,700	16,150	Washington.....	88,750	93,550
Kansas.....	24,200	24,100	Oregon.....	100,400	107,600
Total.....	781,950	807,600	California.....	247,050	228,700
Total, North.....	1,588,600	1,657,550	Total.....	436,200	429,850
South:			Total, West.....	548,200	529,500
Southeast:			Total, United States.....	3,321,500	3,401,250
Delaware.....	7,250	9,100			
Maryland.....	58,100	54,400			
Virginia.....	105,350	103,950			
West Virginia.....	29,850	29,100			
North Carolina.....	142,700	149,950			
South Carolina.....	67,850	75,200			
Georgia.....	116,700	122,450			
Florida.....	96,400	82,600			
Total.....	624,200	626,750			

NOTE: See footnotes to detailed tables for sources and methods used in making estimates.

APPENDIX B

The timber-using manufacturing industries included in this report are defined below. The definitions given are those contained in the 1954 and 1958 Censuses of Manufactures.

I. PRIMARY MANUFACTURING

a. Sawmills and Planing Mills

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Sawmills and Planing Mills, General. Establishments primarily engaged in sawing rough lumber and timber from logs and bolts, or resawing cants and flitches into lumber, including box lumber and softwood cut stock; planing mills combined with sawmills; and separately operated planing mills which are engaged primarily in producing surfaced lumber and standard workings or patterns of lumber. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in sawing lath and railroad ties, and in producing tobacco hoghead stock and snow fence lath. (S.I.C. Code No. 2421)
2. Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hardwood dimension lumber and workings therefrom; and other hardwood dimension, semi-fabricated or ready for assembly; and hardwood flooring. (S.I.C. Code No. 2426)

1954

1. Sawmills and Planing Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in sawing rough lumber and timbers from logs and bolts, or resawing cants, flitches, or lumber into smaller dimensions; planing mills combined with sawmills; and separately operated planing mills which are engaged primarily in producing surfaced lumber and standard workings or patterns of lumber. Industry 2421 also includes establishments primarily engaged in sawing lath, railroad ties, and box shooks from logs or bolts, and establishments primarily engaged in the kiln-drying of lumber. (S.I.C. Code No. 2421)

b. Veneer and Plywood Plants

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Veneer and Plywood Plants. Establishments primarily engaged in producing commercial veneer, either face or technical, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing commercial plywood, including nonwood backed or faced veneer and nonwood faced plywood, from veneer produced in the same establishment or from purchased veneer. (S.I.C. Code No. 2432)

1954

1. Veneer Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in producing all types and grades of veneer, including technical, fancy, flat, plywood, and container types. (S.I.C. Code No. 2422)
2. Plywood Plants. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing commercial plywood, including technical and industrial grades, from veneer produced in the same establishment or from purchased veneer. (S.I.C. Code No. 2432)

c. Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Pulp Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pulp from wood or from other materials such as rags, linters, waste paper, and straw. (S.I.C. Code No. 2611)
2. Paper Mills, Except Building Paper Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper (except building paper--S.I.C. 2661) from woodpulp and other fibers, and which may also manufacture converted paper products (confined almost exclusively to off-machine paper

coating). Pulp mills combined with paper mills, and not separately reported, are also included in this industry. (S.I.C. Code No. 2621)

3. Paperboard Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paperboard, including paperboard coated on the paperboard machine, from woodpulp and other fibers; and which may also manufacture converted paperboard products (confined almost exclusively to pasted, lined, laminated or surface-coated paperboard). Pulp mills combined with paperboard mills, and not separately reported, are also included in this industry. (S.I.C. Code No. 2631)
4. Building Paper and Building Board Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing building paper and building board from woodpulp and other fibrous materials. Pulp mills combined with building paper and building board mills, and not separately reported, are also included in this industry. (S.I.C. Code No. 2661)

1954

1. Pulp Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of pulp made from pulpwood (including slabs, chips and mill wastes), and other fibrous materials such as linters, waste paper, straw, and rags. (S.I.C. Code No. 2611)
2. Paper and Paperboard Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paper and paperboard, except building board and building paper, from woodpulp and other fibers. It also includes establishments reducing waste paper, linters, straw, and other non-wood fibers to pulp as part of a continuous process producing paper and paperboard. (S.I.C. Code No. 2612)
3. Building Paper and Board Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing building paper and building board from woodpulp and other fibrous materials. It also includes establishments reducing waste paper, linters, straw, and other non-wood fibers to pulp as part of a continuous process producing building paper and building board. (S.I.C. Code No. 2613)

d. All Other

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Special Product Sawmills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing excelsior, wood shingles, and cooperage stock, and in sawing special products, n.e.c. (S.I.C. Code No. 2429)
2. Gum and Wood Chemicals. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hardwood and softwood distillation products, wood and gum naval stores, charcoal, natural dye-stuffs, and natural tanning materials. (S.I.C. Code No. 2861)

1954

1. Shingle Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in producing wood shingles, including shake operations. (S.I.C. Code No. 2423)
2. Cooperage Stock Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in producing cooperage stock, including staves, heading, and hoops for tight or slack cooperage, whether produced by sawing or splitting. (S.I.C. Code No. 2424)
3. Excelsior Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing excelsior, wood-wool, and excelsior pads and wrappers. (S.I.C. Code No. 2425)
4. Hardwood Distillation. Establishments primarily engaged in the destructive distillation of hardwood, resulting in the production of charcoal and pyroligneous acid or raw liquor. (S.I.C. Code No. 2861)
5. Softwood Distillation. Establishments primarily engaged in softwood distillation, resulting in the production of wood naval stores either by the steam-and-solvent process or by the destructive distillation process. (S.I.C. Code No. 2862)
6. Gum Naval Stores. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing turpentine and rosin by the distillation of pine gum. (S.I.C. Code No. 2863)

II. SECONDARY MANUFACTURING

a. Millwork and Prefabricated Wood Products

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Millwork Plants. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fabricated millwork. Planing mills primarily engaged in producing millwork are included in this industry, but planing mills primarily producing standard workings or patterns of lumber are classified in S.I.C. 2421, Sawmills and Planing Mills. (S.I.C. Code No. 2431)

1958 and 1954

1. Prefabricated Wood Products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prefabricated wooden buildings, sections, and panels; or in producing laminated or fabricated trusses, arches, and other structural members of lumber. Prefabrication on the site of construction is not included in this industry. (S.I.C. Code No. 2433)

1954

1. Millwork Plants. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood sash (including storm sash), windows, doors (including combination screen and storm doors), window and door frames, blinds, mantels, panel work, porch work, stairways, cabinet work to be built in, entrances, prefabricated tanks and vats, and similar fabricated millwork from purchased lumber. Planing mills primarily engaged in producing millwork are included in this industry, but planing mills primarily producing standard workings or patterns of lumber (dimension stock, surfaced lumber, ceiling, partitions, siding, matched and ship-lapped lumber, and flooring), are classified in Industry 2421, Sawmills and Planing Mills. (S.I.C. Code No. 2431)

b. Wooden Containers

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Nailed Wooden Boxes and Shook. Establishments primarily engaged

in manufacturing nailed and lock corner wooden boxes, and which also may produce shook for nailed and lock corner boxes. (S.I.C. Code No. 2441)

2. Wirebound Boxes and Crates. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wirebound boxes and crates. (S.I.C. Code No. 2442)
3. Veneer and Plywood Containers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing veneer and plywood containers, except boxes. This industry includes baskets made primarily of veneer and splint for shipping and marketing fruits and vegetables. (S.I.C. Code No. 2443)
4. Cooperage. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing barrels, tubs, hogsheads, and other containers made of staves, except fruit and vegetable baskets. (S.I.C. Code No. 2445)

1954

1. Fruit and Vegetable Baskets. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing till baskets, berry cups, climax baskets, round stave baskets, vegetable hampers, and splint or market baskets made primarily of veneer and splint for shipping and marketing fruits and vegetables. (S.I.C. Code No. 2441)
2. Cigar Boxes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigar boxes of wood, or partly of wood, in which cigars are packed for sale. (S.I.C. Code No. 2443)
3. Wooden Boxes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wooden boxes (nailed or wirebound, plain or fabric-covered), crates, cases, wooden shipping drums, and carrier trays. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing box shook and wooden trunk slats from purchased lumber are also included in this industry. (S.I.C. Code No. 2444)
4. Cooperage. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing barrels, kegs, tubs, hogsheads, pails, and other containers made of staves, except fruit and vegetable baskets. (S.I.C. Code No. 2445)

c. Furniture

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Wood Furniture, Upholstered. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing upholstered furniture on wood frames or wood frames for upholstered furniture.
2. Mattresses and Bedsprings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing innerspring mattresses, boxspring mattresses, and non-innerspring mattresses containing felt, foam rubber, or any other filling material; and assembled wire springs, (fabric, coil, or box) for use on beds, couches, and cots. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dual-purpose sleep furniture, such as studio couches, sofabeds, and chair beds, regardless of the material used in the frame. (S.I.C. Code No. 2515)
3. Furniture and Fixtures, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., including furniture especially designed for use in restaurants. (S.I.C. Code No. 2599)

1958 and 1954

1. Wood Furniture, Not Upholstered. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood household furniture commonly used in dwellings. Also includes establishments manufacturing wood kitchen cabinets on a factory basis, and camp furniture. (S.I.C. Code No. 2511)
2. Metal Household Furniture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal household furniture of a type commonly used in dwellings, whether padded, upholstered, or plain. (S.I.C. Code No. 2514)
3. Household Furniture, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing reed, rattan, and other wicker furniture, and other household furniture, n.e.c. (S.I.C. Code No. 2519)
4. Wood Office Furniture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood office furniture whether padded, upholstered or plain. (S.I.C. Code No. 2521)

5. Public Building Furniture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture for schools, theaters, assembly halls, churches, libraries, and seats for public conveyances, automobiles and aircraft. (S.I.C. Code No. 2531)
6. Partitions and Fixtures. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood shelving, lockers, office and store fixtures, prefabricated partitions, and related fabricated products (S.I.C. Code No. 2541); and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal shelving, lockers, office and store fixtures, prefabricated partitions, and related fabricated products. (S.I.C. Code No. 2542)
7. Venetian Blinds and Shades. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing venetian blinds, regardless of the materials used, and shades, except canvas shades and awnings. (S.I.C. Code No. 2591 in 1958 and S.I.C. Code Nos. 2562 and 2563 in 1954)

1954

1. Household Furniture, Upholstered. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing upholstered furniture on wood frames, or manufacturing wood frames for upholstered furniture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dual-purpose sleep furniture, such as studio couches, convertible sofas, jackknife sofa beds, and chair beds, are classified in this industry regardless of the materials used in the frame. (S.I.C. Code No. 2512)
2. Mattresses and Bedsprings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mattresses (including foam-rubber and box-spring mattresses); assembled wire springs (fabric, coil, or box) for use on beds, couches, and cots; and spring cushions. (S.I.C. Code No. 2515)
3. Professional Furniture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture especially designed for laboratory, hospital, and other professional uses, such as laboratory worktables, operating tables, and hospital beds. (S.I.C. Code No. 2532)

4. Window and Door Screens. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing window and door screens and weatherstrip, regardless of the materials used. (S.I.C. Code No. 2561)
5. Restaurant Furniture. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture especially designed for use in restaurants. (S.I.C. Code No. 2591)
6. Furniture and Fixtures, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture and fixtures which are not classified in any of the several furniture industries, e.g., factory and shop furniture. (S.I.C. Code No. 2599)

d. Paper and Paperboard Products

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Converted Paper and Paperboard Products, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing from purchased paper or paperboard miscellaneous converted paper or paperboard products, n.e.c. (S.I.C. Code No. 2649)
2. Folding Paperboard Boxes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing folding paperboard boxes from purchased paperboard. (S.I.C. Code No. 2651)
3. Set-Up Paperboard Boxes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing set-up paperboard boxes from purchased paperboard. (S.I.C. Code No. 2652)
4. Corrugated and Solid Fiber Boxes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing corrugated and solid fiber boxes and related products from purchased paperboard of fiber stock. (S.I.C. Code No. 2653)
5. Sanitary Food Containers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing food containers from special food board. (S.I.C. Code No. 2654)

1958 and 1954

1. Paper Coating and Glazing. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coated, glazed, or

varnished paper from purchased paper. (S.I.C. Code No. 2641)

2. Envelopes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing envelopes of any description from purchased paper and paperboard. (S.I.C. Code No. 2642 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2651 in 1954)
3. Bags, Except Textile Bags. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bags from purchased paper, cellophane, acetate, polyethylene, pliofilm, foil, and similar sheet or film materials (including interplant transfers). (S.I.C. Code No. 2643 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2661 in 1954)
4. Wallpaper. Establishments primarily engaged in designing, printing, and embossing paper for interior walls and ceilings. (S.I.C. Code No. 2644 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2693 in 1954)
5. Die Cut Paper and Paperboard; and Cardboard. Establishments primarily engaged in die cutting purchased paper and paperboard and in manufacturing cardboard by laminating, lining, or surface coating paperboard. (S.I.C. Code No. 2645 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2691 in 1954)
6. Pressed and Molded Pulp Goods. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing all kinds of pressed and molded pulp goods, including papier-mache articles other than statuary and art goods. (S.I.C. Code No. 2646 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2694 in 1954)
7. Fiber Cans, Tubes, Drums, and Similar Products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fiber cans, cones, drums, and similar products with or without metal ends, from purchased materials and vulcanized fiber boxes. (S.I.C. Code No. 2655 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2674 in 1954)

1954

1. Paperboard Boxes. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing paperboard containers or boxes from purchased paperboard or fiber stock. Important products of this industry include folding boxes; setup boxes, corrugated and solid fiberboard boxes; decorated, lithographed,

lacquered, and fancy covered paper-board boxes; cigarette and confectionery boxes, and vulcanized fiber boxes. (S.I.C. Code No. 2671)

2. Paper and Board Products, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing from purchased paper, miscellaneous converted paper products, n.e.c., such as stationary, papeteries, crepe paper and crepe paper products, paper napkins, doilies, and towels, playing cards, drinking straws, sanitary food containers, printed and unprinted paper patterns, eggcase fillers, laminated building boards and papers, cups, plates, utensils, toilet paper, confetti, and paper novelties. (S.I.C. Code No. 2699)

e. Fibers, Plastics, and Textiles

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Cellulosic Man-Made Fibers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cellulosic fibers (including cellulose acetate and regenerated cellulose such as rayon by the viscose or cuprammonium process) in the form of monofilament, yarn, staple or tow suitable for further manufacturing on spindles, looms, knitting machines or other textile processing equipment. (S.I.C. Code No. 2823)
2. Finishing Plants, Synthetics. Establishments primarily engaged in finishing purchased man-made fiber and silk broad woven fabrics or finishing such fabrics on a commission basis. (S.I.C. Code No. 2262)
3. Tufted Carpets and Rugs. Establishments primarily engaged in tufting carpets and rugs from any textile fiber. Important products of this industry include tufted carpets, rugs, scatter rugs, and bathmats and bathmat sets except terry woven. (S.I.C. Code No. 2272)
4. Carpets and Rugs, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rugs, carpets, art squares, floor mattings, door mats and mattings from twisted paper, grasses, reeds, coir, sisal, jute or rags. (S.I.C. Code No. 2279)

5. Yarn Mills, Except Wool. Establishments primarily engaged in spinning yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton, man-made fiber staple, or silk staple. (S.I.C. Code No. 2281)

6. Throwing and Winding Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in throwing, twisting, winding, or spooling yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton, man-made fibers or silk. (S.I.C. Code No. 2282)

7. Tire Cord and Fabric. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cord and fabric for use in reinforcing rubber tires, industrial belting, fuel cells, and similar uses. (S.I.C. Code No. 2296)

8. Dresses. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', and juniors' dresses including ensemble dresses, whether sold by the piece or by the dozen. (S.I.C. Code No. 2335)

1958 and 1954

1. Plastic Materials. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing synthetic resins, plastics materials, and nonvulcanizable elastomers. Important products of this industry include: cellulose plastic materials... (S.I.C. Code No. 2821 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2823 in 1954)
2. Weaving Mills, Synthetics. Establishments primarily engaged in weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width, wholly or chiefly of silk and man-made fibers, including glass. (S.I.C. Code No. 2221 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2234 in 1954)
3. Narrow Fabric Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in weaving or braiding fabrics 12 inches or narrower in width of cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fibers, including glass fibers. (S.I.C. Code No. 2241)
4. Knit Underwear Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in knitting underwear and nightwear from yarn, or in manufacturing underwear and nightwear from knit fabric produced in the same establishment. (S.I.C. Code No. 2254)
5. Knit Fabric Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in knitting tubular or flat fabric, and in dyeing or

- finishing knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2256)
6. Knitting Mills, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in knitting gloves and other articles, n.e.c. (S.I.C. Code No. 2259 in 1958, S.I.C. Code Nos. 2255 and 2259 in 1954)
 7. Thread Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing thread from natural or man-made fiber except flax and wool. (S.I.C. Code No. 2284 in 1958, S.I.C. Code No. 2223 in 1954)
 8. Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats. (S.I.C. Code No. 2311)
 9. Men's Dress Shirts and Nightwear. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' shirts, collars, and nightwear cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2321)
 10. Processed Textile Waste. Establishments primarily engaged in processing textile mill waste for spinning, padding, batting, or other uses; in recovering textile fibers from clippings and rags; in cutting flock from waste, recovered fibers, or new fiber stock; and in manufacturing oakum and twisted jute packing. (S.I.C. Code No. 2294)
 11. Men's and Boys' Neckwear. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' neckties, scarfs, and mufflers cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2323)
 12. Separate Trousers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' separate trousers and slacks. (S.I.C. Code No. 2327)
 13. Blouses. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists, and shirts from purchased woven or knit fabrics. (S.I.C. Code No. 2331)
 14. Women's Suits, Coats and Skirts. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', and juniors' suits, skirts, and coats except fur coats and raincoats. (S.I.C. Code No. 2337)
 15. Women's and Children's Underwear. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2341)
 16. Children's Dresses. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing girls', children's, and infants' dresses, blouses, waists, and shirts, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2361)
 17. Children's Coats. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing girls', children's, and infants' coats and suits, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2363)
 18. Children's Outerwear, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing girls', children's, and infants' outerwear, n.e.c., cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. (S.I.C. Code No. 2369)
 19. Robes and Dressing Gowns. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's and women's robes and dressing gowns. (S.I.C. Code No. 2384)
 20. Curtains and Draperies. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing curtains and draperies from purchased materials. (S.I.C. Code No. 2391)
 21. Housefurnishings, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing housefurnishings from purchased materials. (S.I.C. Code No. 2392)
 22. Textile Products, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (S.I.C. Code No. 2399)
- 1954
1. Synthetic Fibers. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rayon, nylon, and other synthetic fibers to be used as materials for further manufacturing. (S.I.C. Code No. 2825)
 2. Yarn Throwing Mills. Establishments primarily engaged in throwing

or twisting filament yarn (continuous strands) of silk, rayon, or other synthetic fibers. Establishments primarily engaged in the winding and warping of filament yarn are also included in this industry; those engaged in similar operations on spun yarn are classified in Industry 2224, Yarn Mills, Cotton System. (S.I.C. Code No. 2222)

3. Yarn Mills, Cotton System. Establishments primarily engaged in the spinning of yarn on the cotton system from cotton, wool, silk, rayon, or other man-made staple fibers, or in the manufacture of tire cord and fabric. Establishments primarily engaged in twisting, winding, plying, or spooling of spun yarns are also included in this industry. (S.I.C. Code No. 2224)
4. Finishing Textiles, Except Wool. Establishments primarily engaged in bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing or otherwise processing fabrics, yarn, or raw stock other than woolen or worsted. (S.I.C. Code No. 2261)
5. Carpets and Rugs, Except Wool. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rugs, carpets, art squares, floor mattings, and door mats and mattings from any fiber except wool. Materials used include cotton, rayon, nylon, twisted paper, grasses, reeds, coir (cocoa fiber), sisal, jute, and rags. (S.I.C. Code No. 2273)
6. Dresses, Unit Price. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's and misses' dresses, including ensemble dresses. The garments manufactured by establishments classified in this industry are usually sold by the piece. (S.I.C. Code No. 2333)
7. Dresses, Dozen Price. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's and misses' household-apparel, chiefly of washable fabrics. The garments manufactured by establishments classified in this industry are usually sold by the dozen, and include such articles as aprons, smocks, hoovers, house dresses, and nurses' and maids' uniforms. (S.I.C. Code No. 2334)

f. All Other

This industry was composed of the following:

1958

1. Wood Preserving. Establishments primarily engaged in treating wood, sawed or planed in other establishments, with creosote or other preservatives to prevent decay and to protect against fire and insects. This industry also includes the cutting, treating, and selling of poles, posts, and piling, but establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing other wood products which they may also treat with preservatives are not included. (S.I.C. Code No. 2491)
2. Wood Products, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in turning and shaping wood, and manufacturing miscellaneous wood products, n.e.c., such as lasts and related products, cork products, mirror and picture frames and particle board. (S.I.C. Code No. 2499)

1954

1. Rattan and Willow Ware. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing articles of rattan, reed, splint, veneer, and willow, such as laundry hampers, clothes baskets, market baskets, (except fruit and vegetable baskets--Industry 2441) and small articles such as trays, coasters, table pads, and willow bottle and demijohn covers. (S.I.C. Code No. 2442)
2. Wood Preserving. Establishments primarily engaged in treating wood (sawed or planed in other establishments) with creosote or other preservatives to prevent decay and to protect against fire and insects. (S.I.C. Code No. 2491)
3. Lasts and Related Products. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lasts for boots and shoes, last sole patterns, shoe trees and stretchers, and display forms for boots and shoes, regardless of the material used. (S.I.C. Code No. 2492)
4. Mirror and Picture Frames. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing finished picture-frame moldings; in manufacturing frames for mirrors, pictures, photographs, and medallions; and in framing

pictures for the trade. (S.I.C. Code No. 2493)

5. Wood Products, N.E.C. Establishments primarily engaged in turning and shaping wood and manufacturing miscellaneous wood products not elsewhere classified, such as wooden abacusses, bakers' wooden equipment, battery separators, carvings, clothespins, clothwinding reels, cross arms, dishes and other household and kitchen woodenware, dowels and dowel pins, flagpoles, wood flour, furniture turnings, wooden handles, garment hangers, ladders, letters, marquetry, oars, pegs, pencil slats, potato mashers, rolling pins, scaffolds, stepladders, tailors' pressing

blocks, toilet seats, toothpicks, trays, inlaid veneer work, washboards (wooden and part wooden), wood pallets and skids, curtain stretchers, fences and gates, pump rods, rulers, signboards, and snow fence. (S.I.C. Code No. 2499)

1958 and 1954

Data on value added and employment attributed to timber shown for this industry group include the value added and employment attributed to timber in plants manufacturing ships and boats, small arms, morticians' goods, sporting and athletic goods, games and toys, and a host of other items in which small quantities of timber and timber products were incorporated.

